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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Prices of cattle and sheep were firm to higher during the week November 26–December 1, despite the Thanksgiving holiday and the usual bearishness of the trade. Hogs, on the other hand, were generally lower, due to heavy receipts. No immediate sharp curtailment in the receipts of any species in the near future.

The demand for poultry overshadowed the fresh meat trade at eastern markets and Chicago, although a fair volume of business, considering the holiday, was transacted.

Butter markets were firm during the week November 26–December 1 under the influence of a demand which was ample to keep goods moving. Prices were at a higher level than it was generally anticipated they would reach, but consumptive demand was sufficient to absorb the current make and liberal quantities of storage butter as well as some imports. The first New Zealand butter for the season arrived.

Cheese markets were weak on fresh goods but steady to firm on held. Trading was generally draggy, partly due to seasonal dullness. Prices were lower in practically all markets.

A sharp advance in cabbage prices was the feature of the wholesale fruit and vegetable markets during the week November 26–December 1. Gains of $4–$8 per ton were reported in distributing centers, and shipping-point prices closed $2–$4 higher. Since the last of October, weekly movement of cabbage has decreased from 1,720 cars to less than 500. New York and Wisconsin remain the only important sources of supply, until early cabbage starts moving from the South. Acreage in Florida may be three times greater than the very small plantings of last season but only about half the large acreage of 1922. Shipments from southern Texas also should begin in January. Apple and potato shipments decreased rapidly during the week, and prices were rather irregular. Boxed apples, however, tended upward. Onions and sweet potatoes closed generally firm. Grapes from California have dwindled to an average of 125 cars per day; the season is closing with total national shipments of grapes breaking all records at 62,000 carloads. Aggregate movement of 15 fruits and vegetables for the week was 12,620 cars, a net loss of 4,310 from the week before.

Wheat future prices were slightly lower for the week. Milling grades were in good demand but poor grades were dull. The visible supply was large but country movement fell off. The downward trend of corn prices was checked by lighter receipts. Farmers were not selling freely at the decline. Oats market was steady—larger farm consumption restricting the movement. Other grains were steady.

Hay markets were firm during November. Quarantine against weevil-infested areas in West is restricting movement of alfalfa. Prairie market was steady.

Millfeed prices continued their downward trend and were $1–$3 per ton lower than last week's quotations. Production and shipments were good and because of the light consumptive demand interior dealers' supplies in a few sections showed signs of accumulation. Increased use of wheat for feeding purposes and heavy feeding of corn was held responsible for light inquiry for manufactured feeds. Much feed was reported as going into storage.

Cotton prices again moved into new high levels so far this season during the week November 26–December 1. December future contracts at New York passed well beyond the 37¢ level. Wide fluctuations took place, particularly on November 30, when December future contracts touched 37.70¢ and closed at 36.70¢. A better business was reported from Manchester, England, with mills indicating an increase in activity to almost normal. The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets closed at 35.79¢ per lb. as compared with 34.31¢ the previous week. December future contracts advanced 185 points at New York and 201 points at New Orleans, closing at 37.10¢ and 36.45¢, respectively.

Mild weather for the season continued in most sections of the country. There was considerable interruption to field work by reason of rainfall in the Southern States, except in the Florida Peninsula, where drought has become severe. The mild, moist weather in east Gulf and South Atlantic States favorably affected winter truck crops, and these remained in satisfactory condition in the west Gulf area, though rain was badly needed in California. Corn husking made very good progress and the weather was favorable for winter wheat quite generally. The mild, open weather also favored stock interests in the western range country, but pastures were mostly poor in more southeastern districts.

Crop Reports

Truck Crops in Florida.

Beans.—The acreage of snap beans on the East Coast of Florida will be heavier than that of last year. In St. Lucie County about 1,000 acres are expected, compared with 825 acres last year. On the lower East Coast from Delray south, an acreage about one-third over last year is expected. Plantings to date are heavier than usual, but dry weather will cause a light yield, especially on the higher land, and present prospects are for shipments to be under those of last year. In the Lake Okeechobee section, some early plantings were made, and a very light movement has already begun. While much of the land is still too wet to plant, it should be in good condition by December 15 along the East Shore and about 1,000 acres will be planted from Canal Point to South Bay.

Cabbage.—The acreage of cabbage in south Florida, while heavier than that of last year, will be much lighter than that of two years ago. From present indications, the East Coast acreage from St. Lucie County south will not exceed 350 acres, the Okeechobee section 200 acres, and Hardee County 100 acres.

Eggplant.—Eggplants are now moving from Fort Myers, Lee County, but the acreage in bearing is very light, unfavorable weather conditions having caused a loss of most of the plants.

Peppers.—On the lower East Coast, the acreage of peppers is one-third less than that of last year. Light movement is now under way from this section. At Fort Myers, Lee County, the acreage is slightly under that of last year. Plants are in fine condition and movement has already reached the car-lot volume.

Cucumbers.—At Wauchula, Hardee County, the fall planting of cucumbers will not exceed 75 acres, but the yield has been heavy. The frost of November 18 caused only slight damage and did not appreciably lessen the volume of shipments. In Lee County there are 200 acres at Fort Myers. While some of the earlier plantings show the effects of cool winds, others are in good condition and are yielding well. Later plantings show generally good condition.

Potatoes.—While most of the potatoes in the Hastings section are not planted until after January 10, the land for the crop is mostly prepared by November 30, so that a close approximation to the acreage can be secured at that time. In 1922 about 18,000 acres were planted in Putnam, St. Johns, and Flagler Counties. This was reduced 3,000 acres in 1923, but for the coming season indications are for an acreage slightly over that of two years ago. While definite figures are not yet available, an increase over 1923 is expected in St. Lucie County and at other points on the lower East Coast. On the lower West Coast an increased planting of early red potatoes is expected, with planting beginning about December 15 and extending to January 15. Present prospects are for not under 2,000 acres in Charlotte, De Soto, Lee, and Hardee Counties.

Tomatoes.—Planting of tomatoes on the lower East Coast is much further advanced than a year ago, when the greater part of the land was too wet for planting, at this time of the season. Present indications are for an acreage about like last year's, or about 15,000 acres from West Palm Beach south. This does not include the planting on the keys, which is also like last year's. St. Lucie County will have an increased acreage compared with last year.

Strawberries.—The acreage of strawberries in Bradford County at Starke and Lawtey has been reduced 25% from last year owing to dry weather which prevented further planting. The plants are smaller than at this time last year and there will be but little movement before January 1. Reduced acreages are also found in De Soto, Hardee, and Osceola Counties.

Statistics of Tomatoes Grown for Manufacture, 1919–1923.

State.	Acreage.					Yield per acre.					Production.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Arkansas	4,200	5,020	1,030	5,780	7,920	2.8	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.4	11,800	16,600	3,400	23,100	19,000
California	44,910	28,340	6,850	24,140	27,760	7.0	5.5	5.4	6.8	6.2	314,400	155,900	37,000	164,200	172,100
Colorado	2,600	2,530	730	1,940	3,860	9.1	6.3	6.0	8.2	5.0	23,700	15,900	4,400	15,900	19,300
Delaware	22,000	19,900	2,280	11,380	17,500	1.6	4.5	5.0	4.0	5.3	35,200	89,600	11,400	45,500	92,800
Illinois	4,220	5,030	2,230	4,790	7,900	3.6	6.4	3.5	4.2	3.4	15,200	32,200	7,800	20,100	26,900
Indiana	40,210	35,340	21,380	53,240	66,020	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.8	2.9	180,900	159,000	106,900	308,800	191,500
Iowa	2,300	2,040	1,570	2,860	3,580	4.8	5.6	3.3	6.9	5.4	11,300	11,400	5,200	19,700	19,300
Kentucky	2,560	5,960	2,580	5,250	5,610	5.5	4.1	3.3	3.8	1.6	14,100	24,400	8,500	20,190	9,000
Maryland	57,800	34,550	12,190	37,170	44,230	1.5	3.5	4.2	3.6	5.5	86,700	120,900	51,200	133,800	243,300
Michigan	2,610	1,710	960	2,550	2,730	4.1	5.5	5.6	4.6	6.0	10,700	9,400	5,400	11,700	16,400
Missouri	13,930	14,800	4,330	14,880	20,240	2.0	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.4	27,900	51,800	12,600	46,100	48,600
New Jersey	23,780	18,490	13,900	16,610	20,010	3.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	71,300	90,600	69,500	85,400	94,000
New York	10,100	17,130	5,050	11,740	12,920	6.5	8.0	8.2	7.9	4.0	65,600	137,000	41,700	92,700	51,700
Ohio	7,100	7,690	4,470	11,360	13,860	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.6	42,600	46,100	24,600	59,100	63,800
Pennsylvania	2,280	2,320	800	2,140	2,520	3.6	6.9	4.8	5.4	3.8	8,200	16,300	4,300	11,600	9,600
Tennessee	4,780	6,570	1,150	6,880	7,270	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.2	15,800	21,000	3,400	24,000	16,000
Utah	4,850	4,220	1,250	3,820	4,890	9.5	9.6	12.3	10.0	8.8	46,100	40,500	15,400	38,200	43,000
Virginia	22,740	16,780	3,110	9,640	12,520	2.7	3.5	3.0	4.5	4.2	61,400	58,700	9,300	43,400	52,600
Other States	3,920	3,870	1,730	1,850	2,560	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	16,100	15,500	7,100	7,800	9,800
Total	276,950	232,330	87,730	228,040	283,900	3.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.2	1,059,000	1,112,800	429,100	1,172,200	1,198,700

State.	Price per ton paid by canners.					Total value (000 omitted).					Pack (000 omitted).				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Cases.*[1]	*Cases.*[1]	*Cases.*[1]	*Cases.*[1]	*Cases.*[1]
Arkansas	14.57	16.80	16.96	10.75	10.92	172	279	58	248	207	248	349	71	485	399
California	16.35	20.00	12.58	15.12	14.55	5,140	3,118	465	2,483	2,504	2,987	1,481	622	1,560	1,635
Colorado	12.90	15.00	9.00	8.67	9.00	306	238	40	138	174	301	202	56	202	245
Delaware	24.08	21.98	18.63	14.23	14.73	848	1,969	212	647	1,367	278	442	194	413	606
Illinois	17.03	16.25	12.55	12.15	11.75	259	523	98	244	316	94	76	43	126	157
Indiana	15.38	16.01	9.68	10.48	10.31	2,782	2,546	1,035	3,236	1,974	904	795	534	1,544	958
Iowa	14.50	17.00	12.00	13.38	12.23	164	194	62	264	236	108	87	49	144	179
Kentucky	15.59	13.26	10.00	11.00	11.52	220	323	85	221	104	173	306	84	290	168
Maryland	25.90	21.98	12.15	14.66	15.24	2,246	2,657	622	1,962	3,708	2,278	3,622	1,593	3,388	4,973
Michigan	16.00	15.00	13.57	10.50	9.50	171	141	73	123	156	67	54	31	90	112
Missouri	15.30	16.59	11.92	11.00	11.33	427	859	150	507	551	346	642	156	572	603
New Jersey	24.78	25.37	11.26	14.70	15.53	1,767	2,299	783	1,270	1,460	222	353	155	331	485
New York	18.64	21.32	13.65	13.72	15.05	1,223	2,921	569	1,272	778	367	767	234	516	290
Ohio	16.51	15.83	11.00	11.00	11.73	703	730	271	650	748	170	184	98	236	255
Pennsylvania	20.86	23.20	11.83	11.20	12.74	171	378	51	130	122	134	328	65	225	130
Tennessee	19.12	20.05	11.33	14.18	12.92	302	421	39	340	207	77	136	37	129	75
Utah	13.71	15.00	8.00	8.63	10.00	632	608	123	330	430	645	567	216	545	602
Virginia	22.38	25.12	14.92	13.66	14.35	1,374	1,475	139	593	755	1,228	1,174	186	868	1,052
Other States	18.68	16.87	15.50	12.66	13.40	301	261	110	99	131	386	372	170	187	235
Total	18.14	19.72	11.62	12.59	13.29	19,208	21,940	4,985	14,757	15,928	11,013	11,937	4,594	11,851	13,159

[1] Equivalent cases of No. 3 cans.

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Livestock Values Lower Than Last Year.

With the completion of eleven months' business during the week ending December 1 attention in livestock circles was turned to some of the high lights of the market for the current year to date and what might be expected to develop in the final month as well as in the early part of the coming year.

One of the most noteworthy features of the trade for the year, especially from the viewpoint of the producers, has been the lower schedule of practically all livestock values as compared with the previous year. In the case of hogs this was especially noticeable, as average prices dipped to pre-war levels.

In the last week there was no marked disposition to vary particularly from this state of affairs. In spite of Thanksgiving week and the usual bearishness of the trade, prices generally held up well for both cattle and sheep. In both cases upturns were scored and in some instances the gains amounted to as much as 75¢ when compared with the preceding week.

On the other hand, trade in swine suffered from too generous marketing at all centers and values generally reflected 25¢ reductions. Nevertheless, demand was reasonably urgent and receipts were disposed of without any particular sign of stagnation.

Persistent liberal receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at all markets as compared with last year confronted the trade at every turn when price adjustments were developing. That the bearish influence of this factor has not been overplayed is easily discernible by a survey of figures at Chicago and the 10 principal livestock centers. In frequent instances liquidation for the current eleven months has at this time exceeded high record totals for previous years and marketings in the month of December are expected to swell others to nearly similar proportions.

Swine receipts this year amounted to a veritable flood, which exceeded the expectations of most of the trade. Attention to this condition was forcibly attracted in the late spring and early summer when all markets were deluged with porcine stock. For the first time on record summer receipts continued heavy without any appreciable let-up at any time.

In eleven months Chicago has drawn approximately 9,295,241 hogs, while arrivals for the corresponding period last year totaled 7,233,023 and at the end of 12 months this had been increased to 8,156,472. During 1916 swine consignments totaled 9,188,224 head which stood as the record for heaviest supplies in the annals of that livestock market center.

Hog shipments to the 10 principal markets for the 11 months of this year totaled 33,199,094 which was far in excess of the 25,067,021 for the same months last year and the total of 28,380,283 for the whole of 1922.

Arrivals of other species of livestock at the 10 principal markets for the first 11 months of this year also exceed supplies for the corresponding period of 1922. Marketings of cattle approximated 10,358,011 as against 10,107,412 up to December 1 of last year. Sheep receipts for the current year amounted to 11,318,351 as compared with 10,540,101 for the same part of 1922.

No immediate sharp curtailment in receipts of any class is expected by the trade in general other than the customary lull which ensues with the holiday trade, developing around the latter part of the year and the beginning of the next.

All indications at present point to plenty of hogs for the winter months. The trade has diligently tapped all sources of information in an effort to bolster up the present bearish swine market with predictions concerning the coming "shortage" of supplies. To date there has been little to indicate other than liberal marketings for some time.

Practically every advance in prices recently has drawn hundreds of thousands of hogs from the country with a rush which indicates the truth of reports from producers that they still have plenty of hogs on hand.

Naturally some investigation has turned to further in the future and a shortage in the late spring and next year has been talked of by the trade. Much of this has been based on the proportion of light lights and pigs included in receipts, although figures have not been available to determine the actual number of these included. Average weekly weights at the principal markets indicate that the percentage might not be materially larger than in previous years. Some have been inclined to counterbalance part of this with the talk that more sows have been marketed instead of being used for breeding purposes.

Both the cattle and sheep interest, which have not been overburdened in their market efforts by record breaking receipts, were less inclined to speculate concerning what the next few months will reveal in the way of stock for the channels of consumption. Most indications do not point to any great change in the supplies to come in the immediate future. Although the fall movement of cattle into the Corn Belt for feeding purposes has shown a small contraction as compared with a year ago, it is not expected to affect receipts as a whole for the coming year.

Some shifting has been noted in the ownership of sheep and the location of their feeding but this has not assumed more than minor importance. Accordingly, the sheep trade is in somewhat the same position as the cattle division in that predictions of receipts for the near future premised no great change.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week of November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.[1]			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	68,209	18,963	49,246	235,097	50,027	185,070	66,802	20,701	46,101
Denver	16,656	14,189	1,774	8,740	363	6,977	13,392	10,855	2,552
East St. Louis	21,305	7,398	13,508	85,508	39,355	43,949	6,846	2,346	5,618
Fort Worth	14,847	5,338	9,825	8,751	1,604	6,153	7,589	6,347	1,666
Indianapolis	6,544	3,520	3,122	66,688	31,635	35,398	1,373	478	1,007
Kansas City	45,239	24,955	26,098	62,093	17,745	43,683	21,700	10,135	13,574
Oklahoma City[2]	4,911	1,867	3,861	8,637	2,048	6,910	131	21	142
Omaha	25,067	12,904	11,574	39,920	5,914	29,036	38,347	16,057	19,547
St. Joseph[2]	9,275	4,658	5,980	47,380	7,477	38,521	9,974	962	8,988
St. Paul[2]	22,511	8,399	13,294	88,118	21,976	56,796	11,298	9,241	5,064
Sioux City	10,966	8,856	4,104	40,185	11,935	26,885	5,583	1,163	4,431
Wichita[2]	5,570	3,609	2,000	16,927	1,584	15,222	2,766	942	957
Total	251,100	114,706	144,386	708,044	191,664	494,600	185,801	79,248	109,647
Total Nov. 19–24, 1923	344,096	169,575	176,412	806,051	191,650	598,235	219,787	102,706	112,893
Total Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922	325,007	164,186	167,672	603,336	164,470	451,013	232,376	111,590	107,822

[1] Movement of calves Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923: Receipts 45,626; shipments 15,975; local slaughter 32,252.
[2] Week ending Friday, Nov. 30.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	230	$6.69	204	$6.70	191	$6.88	229	$6.44	258	$6.30	207	$6.04
Tuesday	224	6.54	204	6.58	182	6.79	216	6.27	251	6.13	210	6.04
Wednesday	228	6.69	190	6.65	176	6.73	210	6.36	252	6.22	213	6.39
Thursday[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	230	6.81	204	6.96	184	6.87	230	6.42	258	6.29	210	6.38
Saturday	238	6.88	206	7.04	183	6.98	217	6.47	255	6.35	217	6.42
Average:												
Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923	231	6.68	203	8.64	183	6.83	219	6.36	255	6.25	209	6.19
Nov. 19–24, 1923	231	7.89	201	7.00	187	6.87	211	6.62	254	6.56	212	6.46
Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1923	231	8.15	193	8.30	.....	.....	208	8.05	245	7.82	208	7.91

[1] Holiday.

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Norway Offers Market for American Salt Meats.

Norway provides a very good market for salted beef, pork, and mutton, says Consul Ifft at Bergen, under date of November 3. Several shipments of salt beef and pork were recently received at Bergen from the United States. A boneless salt pork in the shipments found special favor not only because of its cheapness, but also because of its excellent quality. During the last two weeks of October 12,200 barrels of Iceland salt mutton were sold in Norway. Further shipments of salted meats are expected from both the United States and Iceland.

Average Prices of Livestock, Week of November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.			
	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov 26–Dec 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[2]
Cattle.																						
Slaughter cattle and calves:																						
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																						
Choice and prime	11.89	11.74	12.74	12.73	11.75	11.75	12.12	11.77	.....	.....	11.25	11.25	12.16	11.61	11.31	11.38	11.88	11.84	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.65	10.49	10.86	10.86	10.62	10.62	10.41	10.19	7.91	7.75	9.72	9.62	10.18	9.77	9.75	9.75	9.69	10.08	9.75	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.14	8.88	8.48	8.62	8.81	8.75	8.22	8.03	6.59	6.38	8.02	7.75	8.08	7.80	8.12	8.12	7.62	8.11	8.00	8.00	7.09	7.74
Common	6.92	6.70	6.16	6.64	6.81	6.75	6.06	6.29	5.19	5.12	6.32	6.25	5.98	6.18	6.38	6.62	5.75	6.18	6.00	6.00	5.47	5.97
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																						
Choice and prime	12.00	11.87	12.56	12.95	12.00	12.00	12.12	12.06	.....	9.12	11.38	11.38	11.88	11.79	11.52	11.50	11.81	12.05	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.34	10.65	10.74	10.88	10.88	10.88	10.28	10.33	7.78	7.62	9.82	9.68	9.91	9.67	10.06	10.00	9.62	9.96	9.75	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.20	8.94	8.36	8.46	8.94	8.85	7.97	7.89	6.34	6.12	8.15	7.92	7.78	7.33	8.29	8.25	7.50	7.54	7.88	7.88	7.09	7.70
Common	6.86	6.57	6.01	6.33	6.41	6.35	5.81	5.77	4.88	4.75	6.08	6.00	5.68	5.61	6.12	6.12	5.50	5.70	5.62	5.62	5.34	5.75
Canner and cutter	4.38	4.25	3.40	3.75	4.12	4.08	3.12	3.38	3.03	2.88	4.00	4.00	3.25	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.25	3.53	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.96
Light yearling steers and heifers—																						
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[3]	10.83	10.60	.....	.....	11.06	10.90	.....	.....	8.31	8.25	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	10.25	10.06	.....	.....	9.75	9.50	.....	.....
Heifers—																						
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.45	9.18	[4] 7.55	7.39	8.88	8.82	[4] 7.09	7.61	5.47	5.38	7.62	7.62	[4] 6.20	6.51	8.28	8.25	[4] 6.47	6.76	8.44	8.00	[4] 5.97	6.23
Common and medium (all weights)	6.31	5.88			5.25	5.05			3.72	3.50	4.88	4.88			5.31	5.25			5.44	4.75		
Cows—																						
Good and choice	6.98	6.80	[4] 5.84	6.07	6.00	6.00	[4] 4.88	5.32	4.50	4.25	5.88	5.88	[4] 4.88	5.15	5.66	5.62	[4] 5.00	5.35	6.25	6.00	[4] 5.09	5.27
Common and medium	4.74	4.30			4.38	4.38			3.19	2.88	3.88	3.75			3.81	3.75			4.12	3.75		
Canner and cutter	2.96	2.67	3.18	3.40	2.82	2.80	2.97	3.19	2.12	1.86	2.54	2.28	3.12	3.24	2.69	2.62	3.00	3.26	2.62	2.42	2.72	2.86
Bulls—																						
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[3]	5.56	5.48	.....	.....	5.62	5.62	.....	.....	4.12	4.00	4.92	4.92	.....	.....	5.06	5.00	.....	.....	4.44	4.18	.....	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[3]	3.84	3.53	.....	.....	3.38	3.25	.....	.....	2.53	2.38	3.00	3.02	.....	.....	2.93	2.92	.....	.....	3.12	3.05	.....	.....
Calves—																						
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	8.06	7.67	[5] 8.53	9.54	8.12	8.60	[5] 7.84	8.87	5.50	5.75	7.62	7.72	[5] 6.75	8.50	8.00	8.12	[5] 7.25	8.57	6.41	6.46	[5] 6.63	7.28
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.)	7.31	7.05			6.25	6.25			5.25	5.38	6.75	6.75			6.50	6.70			6.00	6.02		
Medium to choice 260 lbs. up)	5.72	5.45	[6] 5.06	5.69	5.50	5.59	[6] 5.75	6.28	4.88	5.10	5.62	5.62	[6] 4.88	5.47	6.00	6.10	[6] 5.25	5.78	5.25	5.25	[6] 4.75	4.47
Culi and common (190 lbs. down)[3]	5.75	5.58	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.16	3.38	4.38	4.38	.....	.....	4.88	5.62	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[3]	4.16	4.08	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	2.75	2.88	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	3.75	3.90	.....	.....	2.97	2.88	.....	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle:																						
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[7]	6.49	6.40	6.48	6.86	5.88	5.82	6.28	6.47	5.12	5.12	6.56	6.62	6.21	6.51	6.50	6.47	6.24	6.62	5.12	5.12	5.62	5.96
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[8]	6.00	5.96	5.86	5.71	5.50	5.45	5.31	5.39	4.88	4.88	6.12	6.12	5.92	5.44	6.12	6.06	6.04	5.68	4.62	4.62	4.75	5.11
Steers, inferior (all weights)[3]	4.00	3.88	.....	.....	3.62	3.58	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.84	3.88	.....	.....	3.60	2.88	.....	.....
Cows and heifers, common choice	3.96	3.68	4.12	4.46	3.60	3.50	3.92	4.22	2.60	2.58	3.88	3.88	4.11	4.30	3.75	3.75	4.12	4.46	3.31	2.88	3.50	3.84
Calves, common-choice[9]	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	5.88	5.67	4.12	4.12	5.50	5.62	5.88	5.71	5.50	5.50	6.66	5.60	4.75	4.75	.....	.....
Hogs.																						
Top (highest price, not average)	7.25	7.50	8.55	10.65	7.30	7.40	8.60	10.80	7.50	7.65	6.80	7.00	8.40	10.10	6.75	7.00	8.25	10.25	6.65	6.85	8.20	9.75
Bulk of sales	6.72	6.92	8.14	8.40	6.78	6.94	8.39	8.62	6.97	7.08	6.49	6.65	8.10	8.19	6.17	6.50	7.76	7.91	6.12	6.44	7.92	7.97
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	6.82	7.15	8.22	8.44	6.90	7.08	8.26	8.48	7.02	7.01	6.59	6.77	8.04	8.07	6.35	6.65	7.90	8.00	6.27	6.49	7.87	7.89
Medium weight (200–250 lbs. medium-choice	6.88	7.10	8.26	8.49	6.88	7.06	8.30	8.58	7.08	7.06	6.57	6.73	8.12	8.18	6.38	6.67	7.94	8.11	6.26	6.49	7.94	7.97
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	6.65	6.80	8.27	8.48	6.60	6.76	8.34	8.57	6.56	6.62	6.04	6.24	8.06	8.09	6.23	6.55	7.85	8.03	6.22	6.45	7.97	8.05
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	6.16	6.32	8.33	8.50	6.28	6.41	8.42	8.59	6.01	6.00	5.65	5.91	8.00	8.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.82	6.14	7.98	[10]7.40
Packing hogs:																						
Smooth	6.55	6.70	7.72	7.98	6.08	6.18	7.36	7.41	6.00	6.04	6.16	6.43	7.38	7.45	5.95	6.26	7.41	7.53	5.92	6.04	7.47	7.63
Rough	6.28	6.42	7.46	7.68	5.86	5.99	7.07	7.11	5.00	5.04	5.92	6.12	7.20	7.06	5.63	5.88	7.25	7.20	5.82	5.89	7.15	7.41
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	5.42	5.77	8.36	8.49	5.92	6.06	8.34	8.52	5.38	5.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.10	5.46	7.98	[10]7.46
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.44	5.63	8.22	[11]8.94	4.15	4.66	4.85	4.80	7.66	7.75	5.18	5.25	7.30	7.51	4.70	4.85	7.98	7.88
Sheep and Lambs.																						
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																						
Lambs—																						
Light and handy wt. (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	12.23	11.40	14.12	11.92	11.88	11.48	13.44	11.14	.....	.....	11.75	11.54	13.42	11.01	11.53	11.29	13.35	11.14	11.41	10.88	13.25	10.81
All weights, cull and common	10.12	9.38	11.08	9.44	9.25	9.02	10.19	8.11	.....	.....	9.44	9.18	10.44	8.29	9.47	9.18	10.78	9.03	9.19	8.99	10.28	7.83
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.78	9.25	11.12	9.33	9.44	9.18	10.53	8.79	8.50	8.50	9.22	9.00	10.53	8.53	9.12	9.05	10.78	8.47	8.94	8.88	10.53	8.03
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.31	7.00	7.94	6.47	6.50	6.50	7.75	[10]6.10	5.96	5.90	6.82	6.64	7.19	5.94	7.06	7.00	7.50	6.17	6.72	6.65	7.25	5.82
Ewes, common-choice[3]	5.56	5.38	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	4.38	4.12	4.97	4.88	.....	.....	5.12	5.04	.....	.....	4.94	4.75	.....	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[3]	2.62	2.62	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	1.88	1.88	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.56	2.50	.....	.....	2.31	2.50	.....	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																						
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	11.78	11.75	13.15	10.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.56	9.42	11.25	11.50	12.43	9.81	11.25	11.32	.....	[12]7.78

Note: Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 29–Dec. 4, 1920; Nov. 28–Dec. 3, 1921; Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.
[3] No comparable grade in former classification.
[4] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[5] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[6] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
[7] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,600 lbs. in former classification.
[8] In old classification classed as stocker steers—common to choice.
[9] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.
[10] Two-year average does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[11] Two-year average does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.
[12] Two-year average.

Holiday Meat Trade Fair.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

The Thanksgiving demand for poultry took precedence over the fresh-meat trade at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ended November 20. However, a fair volume of business in fresh meats, considering the holiday, was transacted. Shipments were reduced in anticipation of a decreased demand, and a somewhat firmer undertone, with slightly higher prices was in evidence in spots, although price trends were irregular.

Beef: The demand for beef was somewhat limited, but supplies were light and wholesalers were able to keep stocks fairly well sold up each day. Choice grade steer beef was relatively scarce, and the supply of good grade was none too plentiful. Prices on these grades advanced 50 cents to $1 except at Boston, where slight declines were registered. At Chicago heifers were numerous among the steer lots of all grades, many low-grade light heifers being included in the offerings. Receipts of cows were light at Boston, but moderate to fairly liberal elsewhere. At New York prices declined 50¢–$1, but other markets were mostly steady.

Receipts of bulls were light at eastern markets and Chicago, being confined largely to the common grade. At Chicago the supply was cleared at prices mostly 50 cents higher than at the close of the preceding week, while other markets were unchanged.

Kosher beef trade was fair, while prices were generally firm to $1 higher, due to a fairly good demand for the light supply. Hinds and ribs at New York were steady to firm, with a slightly better undertone late in the week.

Veal: The moderate receipts of veal were largely of common and medium grades, although all grades were represented. The demand was slow at all times, better grades having a slight advantage, however, in this respect. Prices were practically unchanged at Boston and Chicago, although some gains were made at New York and Philadelphia.

Lamb: The demand for lamb was only fair, and while prices were mostly steady to slightly higher, considerable unevenness was noticeable. At eastern markets quality was only fair, with a small percentage of choice grade kinds. At Chicago supplies ran largely to heavy fed lambs while light weights held the preference.

Mutton: Offerings of mutton were light to moderate, and price changes were few, despite a slow trade. A few choice wethers sold for $17–$18 at New York, while, on the other hand, common heavy kinds went at $7–$8 at Boston.

Pork: The fresh-pork loin market was unsettled, supplies being in excess of the limited demand most of the time. Receipts, however, were much lighter than for the preceding week, and declines at Boston and New York were offset by slight gains at other points. Shoulder cuts were mostly weak to lower, being neglected in some instances for fresh hams.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	22.25	22.75	22.00	24.67
Hams No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	20.75	20.50	20.25	22.42
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	14.00	13.20	16.00	18.17
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	28.25	28.25	32.50	35.42
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	21.50	20.90	25.75	25.42
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.50	13.25	17.62	17.50
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	14.00	14.12	14.00	14.63
Pure lard, tierces	15.75	15.75	14.12	15.42
Compound lard, tierces	14.38	14.42	12.50	12.42

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 29–Dec. 4, 1920; Nov. 28–Dec. 3, 1921; and Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending December 1, 1923, amounted to 1,340 bales, weighing 445,184 lbs. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 2,119 bales and 67 bags, weighing 927,997 lbs.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[1]	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.75	18.25	18.00	20.73	19.00	18.80	18.50	20.93
Good	17.00	16.50	16.00	18.00	15.75	15.60	15.50	16.22
Medium	14.00	14.30	13.00	14.37	12.75	12.60	12.12	13.41
Common	10.00	10.60	9.50	10.50	10.75	10.45	9.25	10.92
Cow—								
Good	11.50	11.50	10.50	12.23	10.94	11.55	9.50	10.70
Medium	10.50	10.50	8.50	10.23	9.75	10.55	8.50	9.78
Common	7.75	7.60	6.75	8.32	8.56	8.85	7.31	[2] 9.16
Bull—								
Medium								
Common	7.06	6.65	5.91	7.41	8.00	7.75	6.88	8.04
Veal:								
Choice	14.75	14.90	15.50	17.00	16.75	16.50	17.50	19.14
Good	12.75	13.50	14.50	15.50	14.38	14.50	14.00	16.60
Medium	11.12	11.50	12.50	14.07	11.00	11.50	11.00	13.57
Common	8.38	8.50	8.50	11.30	8.75	9.60	9.00	11.30
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	16.25	15.75	17.25	[3] 16.52	16.50	18.00	19.50	[2] 18.25
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	12.88	13.70	15.56	16.94	14.12	14.35	18.88	19.78
10–12 lbs. average	11.88	12.90	14.88	15.89	13.31	13.65	17.88	18.51
12–14 lbs. average	10.75	12.00	14.31	14.77	12.44	13.25	17.38	17.66
14–16 lbs. average	9.75	10.50	13.56	13.85	11.81	12.45	15.44	16.45
16 lbs. and over	8.75	9.50	12.62	[3] 11.56	10.94	11.40	14.88	[3] 14.59
Shoulders:								
Skinned	9.75	10.60	12.56	13.85	10.75	11.50	13.62	15.07
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.50	10.05	12.25	13.65	10.38	10.75	12.62	
6–8 lbs. average	8.50	9.10	11.75	12.58	9.25	9.90		14.85
Butts:								
Boston style	9.88	10.30	14.25	15.20	11.62	13.20	18.38	18.19
Spare ribs	8.00	8.85	10.69	[3] 10.77	10.00	10.00	15.62	[2] 13.06
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	23.75	24.30	25.50	23.33	23.75	24.30	26.50	25.73
Good	22.50	22.50	23.50	21.50	22.75	23.30	24.38	23.76
Medium	20.62	20.50	21.50	19.33	21.25	21.80	22.25	21.68
Common	17.75	17.00	18.75	16.42	18.25	18.80	20.50	18.77
Mutton:								
Good	13.00	13.00	14.50	12.33	15.50	15.50	14.00	13.07
Medium	11.00	11.00	12.50	10.33	13.00	13.00	12.00	11.53
Common	8.50	8.50	8.50	7.50	10.50	10.50	9.50	8.63

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 29–Dec. 4, 1920; Nov. 28–Dec. 3, 1921; Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.
[2] Two year average.
[3] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Estimated Yield and Production of Animal By-products from Slaughter Under Federal Inspection.

October, 1923, with Comparisons.

Class.	Average per animal.		Per cent of live weight.		Production.				
	Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923.	Oct., 1923.	Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923.	Oct., 1923.	Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923.	Oct. average, 1921–22.	Oct., 1922.	Oct., 1923.	Per cent Oct., 1923, is of average.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*P. ct.*
Edible beef fat [1]	36.62	30.15	3.83	3.21	334,771	25,194	26,678	28,727	100.67
Edible beef offal	26.92	26.52	2.81	2.82	245,611	22,006	23,955	25,268	114.82
Cattle hides	64.66	63.26	6.76	6.73	589,745	53,846	57,457	60,274	111.94
Edible calf fat [1]	1.23	1.76	0.71	0.88	5,358	559	553	733	131.13
Edible calf offal	6.25	6.48	3.63	3.25	27,512	2,164	2,543	2,698	124.68
Lard [2]	37.42	32.12	16.58	14.63	1,899,584	103,124	111,608	139,014	134.80
Edible hog offal	4.89	5.27	2.17	2.40	247,649	18,043	19,098	22,808	126.41
Pork trimmings	10.27	11.41	4.55	5.20	522,671	34,936	38,948	49,382	141.35
Inedible grease [2]	3.10	2.72	1.37	1.24	157,098	8,930	9,693	11,772	131.38
Sheep edible fat [1]	2.39	1.94	2.92	2.44	26,366	2,472	2,013	2,030	82.12
Sheep edible offal	1.89	1.32	2.30	1.66	18,516	1,798	1,703	1,381	76.81

[1] Unrendered. [2] Rendered.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week November 24–30, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Nov. 24–30, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	5,474	43.4			8,304	43.6
Denver	12,297	60.5	579	34.1	8,584	30.8
East St. Louis	4,988	81.6				
Fort Worth	2,617	43.6	132	35.2	100	8.9
Indianapolis	466	34.8	97	35.9	98	196.0
Kansas City	20,366	104.7	3,074	242.4	5,991	119.2
Oklahoma City	1,460	105.8	206	72.8		
Omaha	11,646	115.4	233	337.7	8,962	123.5
St. Joseph	3,607	121.3			962	65.3
St. Paul	5,071	61.9	5,563	82.8	2,946	107.0
Sioux City	6,747	143.0	11	5.8	962	147.3
Wichita	3,121	61.6	744	286.2	942	
Total	77,859	85.1	10,639	97.0	37,851	67.2
State destination:						
Colorado	9,011	124.4	419	56.0	7,709	58.3
Illinois	9,993	79.8	431	52.6	3,385	64.8
Indiana	1,930	41.8	97	25.9	98	7.3
Iowa	13,076	87.9	2,010	98.7	3,646	167.2
Kansas	11,925	91.9	879		1,109	60.4
Kentucky	35	10.8				
Maryland	131	55.0				
Massachusetts	45					
Michigan	691	47.5	243	324.0	3,153	41.3
Minnesota	994	54.5	2,967	309.7	571	52.1
Missouri	8,393	99.9	682	111.6	1,698	34.3
Nebraska	13,490	137.5	1,084	453.6	8,699	90.6
Nevada	631					
New Jersey					1,842	
New Mexico	38	152.0				
New York	351	140.4			3,173	103.9
North Dakota	91	137.9				
Ohio	1,472	38.9	422		675	32.8
Oklahoma	1,777	57.8	221	63.0		
Pennsylvania	500	24.0				
South Dakota	787	98.5	221		659	259.4
Texas	1,900	39.2	409	124.3	100	9.6
West Virginia	78	59.1				
Wisconsin	86	10.6	554		1,225	64.8
Wyoming	434	128.4			109	131.3
Total	77,859	85.1	10,639	97.0	37,851	67.2

Season Comparisons of Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Nov. 30, 1923	2,428,436	321,776	2,827,086
Same period one year ago	2,629,999	210,989	2,381,733
Same period two years ago	1,741,666	101,761	1,755,767
Same period three years ago	1,692,633	149,486	2,294,685
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	120.1	208.8	131.8

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Week Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	Week Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Week Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	Week Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Week Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.	Week Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Week Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Week Nov. 26–Dec. 2, 1922.
1,001 lbs up	125	633	1,529	3.4	8.2	23.6	1,056	1,089	1,085	$6.51	$6.18	$6.43
901–1,000 lbs	595	1,332	1,235	16.1	17.2	19.1	940	947	957	6.35	6.05	6.26
801–900 lbs	823	2,321	1,278	22.3	30.1	19.7	851	849	847	6.45	5.96	6.10
701–800 lbs	1,081	1,076	1,345	29.3	13.9	20.8	750	746	751	5.97	5.74	6.04
700 lbs down	1,064	2,360	1,088	28.9	30.6	16.8	588	625	600	5.80	5.43	6.01
Total	3,688	7,722	6,475	100.0	100.0	100.0	767	803	863	6.15	5.85	6.21

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Firmer.

The butter market assumed a firmer position during the week November 26–December 1, 1923. The strength noted at the close of the previous week was carried over into the new week and subsequent advances were well maintained. It was not one of those extremely firm markets which usually result in sharp advances followed by a break, but instead a market which as it cleaned up became gradually firmer. Advances were made cautiously, but once made were confidently maintained. The note of confidence was so general that distributors probably purchased a little more freely, but on the whole it was a case of available supplies moving rather quickly directly into consuming channels. Since prices were already comparatively high very few operators expected radical advances, but the great majority would not have been surprised to see the market work higher.

The condition of the market probably depended as much on the immediate relation of supply and demand as on a study of what might happen in the future. Dealers found little difficulty in keeping fresh receipts moving and for that reason were not in a mood to give the buyers any concessions. Owners of storage butter, particularly of the better grades, saw their stocks dwindling away and were willing to take the chance of lower prices later by asking an additional half or one cent. Buyers were slow to follow these advances, but needing butter they had no choice in the matter. Thus it seemed that the market drifted along without a thought as to what might be struck farther down stream.

Production reports which came in showed that there was neither a material increase nor decrease. The make probably could be described best as constant at the low point for the season. An early increase was expected, but it was not thought that this would be large and any influence which this may have had on the market was offset by other factors. Withdrawals from cold storage at the four markets for a week ending November 28 were about one and a half million pounds lighter than a year ago, but those who used this as argument that the market was not on a sound basis were met with the prediction that the December withdrawals would be heavier than last year and the opinion that probable withdrawals in interior points during November were heavy. The truth of the matter will not be known until the cold-storage report of the whole country has been released and until December has passed.

STOCKS IN CANADA LIGHTER—DANISH HIGHER.

The foreign situation while important was not particularly bearish. Canada, which had been an important source of supply, had made a big hole in its stocks. The market there was higher and there was a decrease of arrivals from Canada during the week under review. Shipments amounting to 200,503 pounds of Canadian came to New York, and Chicago, where practically none had arrived before, received 157,710 pounds. Due to the condition of the English markets heavy shipments from Denmark were not expected. During the week 500 casks arrived and 3,500 casks more were reported on the water. Further purchases to be shipped after December 1 were made at 42½ to 43½¢ c. i. f. At the close Danish offerings were at 44¢ c. i. f. and higher. Prospects from New Zealand remained uncertain. Some 5,000 boxes of salted and 2,000 boxes of unsalted were due late in the week. A second steamer, due about December 2, is reported to carry 6,000 boxes of salted and 2,000 of unsalted. Under the existing arrangement, however, a part or all of this may go to England, depending on the market. The flush in New Zealand is reported late, but a heavy make is expected, and that country may become an important source of imports. Other arrivals at New York during the week amounted to 251 boxes of Irish and 1,100 boxes of Argentine.

Farmers received 38.3 cents per dozen for eggs on the average for November 1, and the average compares with 37.6 cents on November 1, 1922. From 1913 to 1916, the price ranged from 25.3 cents to 32.2 cents, and, during the period from 1917 to 1921, the average was above that of 1923 in every year and rose as high as 56 cents per dozen on November 1, 1920.

Cheese Markets Weaken on Fresh Goods.

Price declines which occurred on Wisconsin Cheese Boards on Monday of the week November 26–December 1 and which reflected the general feeling carried over from the preceding week, failed entirely to stimulate trading. It is true that the Thanksgiving holiday on Thursday cut into the week's business and that buying interest during the week was centered largely on poultry, but at the same time demand appeared even less active than might normally be expected under such conditions. As a matter of fact, trading was so dull and confidence in the whole situation was apparently so lacking that the immediate tone of the market might be classed as weak. Following several weeks during which price tendencies in the country were not fully supported by dealers in distributing markets, and with the Christmas holidays near at hand, some of the trade seem to be of the opinion that they are facing a dull, draggy market until after the first of the year. This, however, may not be entirely due to conditions so far as cheese markets alone are concerned, but to the fact that temporarily the interest of buyers and consumers is centered on other products. This seasonal dullness is not unusual to cheese markets, although it does not necessarily follow always that markets will recede to a weakened position as a result of it.

No unusual conditions featured the week under review. At Wisconsin primary markets and in certain distributing markets demand for various styles was irregular and Twins appeared to be exceptionally draggy and hard to move. At Chicago this style was quoted at from 2 to 2½¢ below Daisies. The Board price decline on this style was 1¢, but still greater changes occurred in prices at which sales were actually made during the week which followed. The spread between styles has become so great in a few cases, that some adjustment appears inevitable.

FANCY HELD IN GOOD DEMAND.

An increased interest in held cheese was noted during the week, there having been sufficient demand, particularly at New York, that held goods did not share in the weaker feeling which developed on fresh goods. The tone of the market there at the close of the week which ran weak on current make, about steady on September's and steady to firm on fancy June's, gives some ideas of what buyers wanted and how they felt. A shift of interest to held cheese was also noted at Boston, although hardly to the same extent. Supplies of real fancy held cheese appear as usual, none too plentiful, although total storage stocks in the four markets are considerably heavier than a year ago. Considerable interest is centered in the December first preliminary cold-storage report for the entire country, which will be released on December 6th.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.	Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	8,944,928	9,372,967	8,773,639
Receipts since Jan. 1	618,622,189	609,677,261	600,811,330
Put into cold storage	556,161	894,945	676,879
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,428,872	3,569,958	4,397,466
Change during week	−2,872,711	−2,675,013	−3,720,587
Total holdings	25,123,018	27,995,729	26,521,684
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	3,786,405	3,461,713	3,176,407
Receipts since Jan. 1	206,486,986	202,700,581	187,145,369
Put into cold storage	1,113,536	982,486	356,897
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,514,726	1,625,489	1,015,930
Change during week	−201,190	−643,009	−659,033
Total holdings	20,793,409	20,994,599	13,564,737
Dressed poultry.			
Receipts for week	14,917,653	23,328,072	15,871,837
Receipts since Jan. 1	267,423,709	252,476,056	212,516,883
Put into cold storage	7,430,899	5,361,126	7,573,769
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,394,597	2,895,692	826,646
Change during week	+6,036,302	+2,465,434	+6,747,123
Total holdings	42,965,916	36,929,614	35,914,138
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	119,824	130,294	94,544
Receipts since Jan. 1	16,147,472	16,027,648	15,580,374
Put into cold storage	9,897	7,969	996
Withdrawn from cold storage	236,899	266,038	261,813
Change during week	−227,002	−258,129	−260,817
Total holdings	2,064,718	2,291,720	1,823,714

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	53	51½	53	51½	45½
Tuesday	53½	51½	53½	51½	47½
Wednesday	53½	51½	54	51½	48¼
Thursday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Friday	54	52	54½	52	48¼
Saturday	54	52½	54½	52	48¼
Average:					
Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923	53.60	51.80	53.90	51.70	47.60
Nov. 19–24, 1923	46.83	46.08	47.83	47.25	47.96
Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922	53.30	54.30	54.40	52.00	44.70

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	24½–26	23 –23½	26–27	26¼	.....
Tuesday	24½–25	21½–22	26–26½	26½	22¼
Wednesday	.....	21½–22	26–26½	24¾	.....
Thursday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Friday	.....	21½–22	26–26½	24¾	22
Saturday	.....	21½–22	26–26½	24¾	.....
Average:					
Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923	25.00	22.05	26.30	25.40	22.13
Nov. 19–24, 1923	26.75	25.25	27.25	27.41	25.63
Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922	27.82	26.10	27.00	20.75	26.17

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

	(*Cents per lb.*)		(*Cents per lb.*)
Monday	48	Friday	50
Tuesday	48	Saturday	50½
Wednesday	49	Average	49.10
Thursday	(1)		

[1] Holiday.

Canned Milk Markets Sluggish.

The month of November appears to have brought no relief whatever to the sluggish situation which has featured condensed and evaporated milk markets almost continuously since August. If conditions changed at all, the change was to a still weaker position. The possibility of a decrease in domestic demand which was mentioned in October seems to have actually materialized to a certain extent with the obvious result of a depressing effect upon the market, since it is upon domestic demand that canned milk manufacturers are still having to depend very largely as an outlet. Demand from the ice-cream trade is reported as considerably lighter than was originally anticipated, largely because of weather conditions, which in turn affected the demand for their product.

In the face of such conditions manufacturers have had to operate cautiously as to production, and at the same time they have made desperate efforts to move goods out of their own hands. In endeavoring to restrict the supply some manufacturers have turned part of their milk into butter, which has already appeared on the markets, and which has found ready outlets at the relatively high butter prices which have prevailed. Still other manufacturers have given considerable thought to the possibilities of butter manufacture, although they will not turn to this unless their inability to move surplus stocks of canned milk forces them to this action. Efforts to sell any large quantities of goods are hampered by the fact that if much of a reduction in prices is involved it places selling prices below costs and makes for a loss. In some of the heavy producing sections prices paid producers were actually lowered during November, this being particularly noticeable in the section which includes New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Total stocks in manufacturers' hands on November 1 of some 210,000,000 lbs. represent a reduction of approximately 15,000,000 lbs. during October. Most of this reduction was condensed goods, the reduction of evaporated amounting to less than 6,000,000 lbs. A comparison with the October reduction last year of 36,000,000 lbs., which left November 1, 1922, stocks of but 86,000,000 lbs., shows readily what this year's situation

is. Put in another way, November 1 total stocks this year were over 123,000,000 lbs. heavier than November 1 last year, following an October reduction of less than half of the October, 1922, reduction.

While export figures for October indicate a relatively light movement, being around 17,538,000 lbs. of condensed and evaporated combined, and total exports for the ten months January to October, inclusive, of 142,313,000 lbs. are over 22,000,000 lbs. lighter than during the same period in 1922, it is of interest to note that the October, 1923, shipments exceeded those of October, 1922. This appears largely due to the fact that the United Kingdom has been taking increasing quantities of evaporated milk since August, as compared with materially smaller amounts last year. France and Germany both took important amounts of evaporated the past October, which, taken together with what went to the United Kingdom, constituted over 60% of the total exports of evaporated. Except possibly for the shipments to the Philippine Islands, which alone amounted to over a million and a half pounds, the balance of the October exports appear to have been so-called regular business. The export outlook on the whole is still unfavorable.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.[1]

Stocks on November 1, 1923, and Exports During October, with Comparisons.

Stocks.	Nov. 1, 1923.		Oct. 1, 1923.[1]		Nov. 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	18,153	23,683	22,582	29,703	19,988	5,105
Total unsold stocks	12,330	14,422	14,635	18,536	8,435	4,127
Total unfilled orders	112	90	59	173	2,063	1,498
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	167,991	195	173,443	212	61,540	155
Total unsold stocks	104,945	182	106,411	205	4,609	149
Total unfilled orders	1,218	.....	1,192	.....	14,911	.....

Exports.	October, 1923.	September, 1923.	October, 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	5,225	5,070	3,529
Evaporated milk	12,314	9,374	12,537
Total	17,539	14,444	16,066

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries, for 3.5 Per Cent Milk.[1]

November and October, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	November.	October.	November.	October.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.40	$2.26	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.49	2.68	$2.51	$2.60
South Atlantic	2.55	2.78	2.46	2.92
East North Central	2.18	2.18	2.38	2.35
West North Central	2.11	2.11	.....	.....
Western (North)	2.20	2.15	2.42	2.39
Western (South)	2.09	2.13	.....	.....
United States	2.12	2.23	2.45	2.50

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter-market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

October and September.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	October.	September.	October.	September.
New England	$6.34	$6.32	$4.60	$4.75
Middle Atlantic	6.41	6.33	4.63	4.64
South Atlantic	6.46	6.40	4.73	4.67
East North Central	6.35	6.30	4.45	4.46
West North Central	6.27	6.22	4.52	4.49
South Central	6.54	6.48	4.71	4.68
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.42	4.46
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.54	4.56
United States	6.40	6.35	4.58	4.58

Milk Powder Report for November.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks:[1]	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Nov. 1, 1922	71,322	829,392	321,298	2,680,275
Nov. 1, 1923	175,983	1,048,119	45,271	7,230,326
Unsold stocks:[2]				
Nov. 1, 1922	71,322	496,997	303,358	1,175,909
Nov. 1, 1923	175,983	908,119	34,003	4,613,846

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During October, 1923.

(Cents per pound.)

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	44	12 -15	12 -15
Middle Atlantic	.....	44	10 -15	11 -15
South Atlantic	.....	44	12 -15	12 -15
East North Central	.....	44	10 -15	10 -15
West North Central	.....	44	10½-15	10½-15
South Central	.....	44	11½-15	12½ 15
Northwestern	.....	48	9 -15½	11 -15½
Southwestern	.....	48	11¼-18½	11¼-18½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-pound cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder 64–68¢ per 1-pound can for case goods and 26–45¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 11–13¢ per pound for case goods and 3½–13¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed milk powder was reported sold at 15c per pound f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk from the United States, October, 1923.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	29,344	Colombia	834
Germany	11,904	Peru	5,718
United Kingdom	6,000	Venezuela	1,980
North America:		Asia:	
Canada	14,736	China	13,454
Bermuda	615	Japan	87,587
British Honduras	639	Philippine Islands	2,068
Honduras	1,022	Other countries	10,099
Panama	7,408	Total exports:	
Mexico	9,491	October, 1923	224,470
Cuba	19,521	October, 1922	183,170
Jamaica	2,050	Jan.-Oct. (inc.), 1923	2,017,134
		Jan.-Oct. (inc.), 1922	5,597,676

Fruits and Vegetables

Cabbage Prices Advance Sharply.

The stronger cabbage market was the feature of the week November 26–December 1. Gains of $4–$8 per ton were noted in consuming centers and $2–$4 at shipping points. Potatoes and barreled apples sold at irregular ranges, but boxed apples tended upward. Onions and sweet potatoes closed generally firm. Total shipments of 15 important fruits and vegetables decreased 4,300 cars to an average of only 2,000 per day. Movement of apples was nearly 40% less than the previous week and potatoes 30% less, while grape shipments dwindled to 760 cars as the season closes.

The *cabbage* crop is harvested. Shipments are now entirely from storage, and prices have advanced sharply the past few weeks. Lowest point was reached about the middle of November. Since then, wholesale ranges in city markets have jumped $8 or $10 a ton, and f. o. b. prices at Wisconsin shipping points about $8.

GROWERS BENEFITED.

In western New York growers were receiving $12–$15 for Danish type cabbage, while f. o. b. sales were being made in a moderate way at an advance of $7 per ton over the mid-November range. Present prices at shipping points are also about $7 above those of a year ago. It is notable that f. o. b. sales in Wisconsin now range almost as high as prices in New York State. These November-December advances are very striking but not unusual for this period. Closing range for New York and northern Danish stock in leading consuming centers was $25–$30, Chicago, however, holding about steady at $20–$24. Red cabbage from Wisconsin was jobbing in St. Louis around $35.

The shipping season is nearly completed in Iowa, Ohio, and the Roanoke section of Virginia. Respective total output from those States was 330 cars, 480, and 1,060 cars, compared with last season's totals of 565, 590, and 1,010 cars. Colorado is still marketing a few carloads each day and total shipments from that section are running 57% above those of 1922. Since the latter part of October, weekly movement of cabbage decreased gradually from 1,720 cars to less than 500. New York and Wisconsin remain the only important sources of supply.

First shipments of new cabbage from Florida probably will move within the next month. Early forecasts indicate about 6,000 acres in that State, compared with less than 2,000 last season, 11,280 acres in 1922, and 5,370 acres in 1921. South Texas also furnishes considerable early cabbage, beginning in January. Last season's movement from that section filled 1,350 cars, and in 1922 more than 4,000 carloads were marketed.

APPLE MOVEMENT SLOWING DOWN.

Apple output from far-western States has decreased to such an extent that Washington is now shipping only 175 cars a day, with Idaho and Oregon each averaging only 40 cars. Weekly movement is 250 cars below that of same period last November. In mid-western markets, medium to large sizes of Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans sold slowly at $2–$2.25, Spitzenbergs advancing to a range of $2–$2.50 in New York City, and Stayman Winesaps jobbing at $1.75–$2.15. Delicious brought high price of $2.85–$3.15 on the Chicago market. Apples from eastern and central shipping districts also moved in a volume 40% less than the week before, New York State furnishing 300 carloads. Staymans in barrels jobbed at $4–$5 in eastern cities, reaching $6 in Atlanta. Best grades of western New York Baldwins were selling at $4–$4.50 per barrel, Hudson River stock ranging slightly higher. The general prices of midwestern Jonathans was $5–$6.

Sweet Potatoes.—Jobbing sales of New Jersey yellow sweet potatoes were made at an advance of 25¢–50¢ per bushel hamper in New York City, final price being $2.50–$3. With the Eastern Shore of Virginia season rapidly closing, barreled stock from that State was quoted in a few markets at $4–$5. Tennessee Nancy Halls closed at $1.80–$2 per bushel, and Alabama Porto Ricans brought $1.50 in Cincinnati. Of the 362 cars shipped during the week, Delaware furnished 98, New Jersey 70, Tennessee 36, and Maryland 34.

POTATO PRICES IRREGULAR.

Eastern round *white potatoes* tended upward in a few markets but weakened slightly in New York. The general range of market prices was $1.50–$1.65 per 100 pounds. Northern round whites were unsettled, with slow demand, jobbing mostly at $1.10–$1.35, and Maine Green Mountains maintained a range of $1.60–$1.95 in the East. Western Rurals brought mostly $1.65–$1.80 and Russets $1.65–$2 in southwestern cities. Shipping-point markets were generally steady, with few price changes. Green Mountains sold at $1.18–$1.20 in Maine, and Russet Rurals brought 68¢–75¢ in west Michigan. Round whites ranged 80¢–85¢ in Minnesota, 75¢ in Wisconsin, and $1.20 at New York points. A decrease of about 1,300 cars occurred in the week's shipments.

Onion movement decreased about 175 cars during the week. Most of this cut occurred in leading shipping States—New York, Indiana, and Ohio. Prices were generally steady to firm. New York yellow varieties continued to range $2.50–$3 per 100-pound sack, but Massachusetts Yellow Globes strengthened to $2.25–$2.75 in leading cities. Middle-western stock also tended upward at $2.50–$3, while Spanish Valencias jobbed in most markets at $2.15–$2.50 per crate. Very few sales were reported at shipping points. Medium-size Yellow Globes brought $2.25–$2.40 f. o. b. in the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts, and $2.35 in west Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES.

Florida *green beans* sold around $3–$4.50 per ⅜ bushel hamper in leading markets. New York *celery* strengthened slightly, jobbing at $2.25–$2.75 per two-thirds crate, and ranging $2.40–$2.50 f. o. b. California stock sold irregularly at $4–$4.50 per crate. *Cranberry* demand was rather slow, with Massachusetts and New Jersey stock bringing $3.50–$5 per half-barrel box. Florida *eggplant* ranged $4.50–$5 a crate in most markets, and Big Boston *lettuce* from that State was quoted at $2.25–$2.75 per 1½-bushel hamper. Western Iceberg lettuce sold a little weaker at $4–$5 per crate. Florida *romaine* brought $1.25–$1.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in New York and Philadelphia, and peppers weakened to $3.25–$4 per standard crate. California *tomatoes* advanced in New York to $2–$2.50 per lug box.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

December 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Dec. 3, 1923.	Nov. 26, 1923.	Dec. 4, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Red River Ohios.	Minneapolis points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[1] $0.60–0.65	[1] $0.60–0.65	$0.50–0.60
Early Ohios.	Alliance, Nebr.	....do....	.80– .90	.90–1.00	.....
Green Mountains.	Presque Isle, Me.	....do....	1.18–1.20	1.25	.75– .80
Round Whites.	Rochester, N. Y.	....do....	1.20	1.20–1.25	.90– .95
Do.	Waupaca, Wis.	....do....	.75	.72– .78	.65
Do.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	....do....	.68– .75	.63– .73	.57½– .67½
Rurals.	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	....do....	.55	.55	[2] 60
Apples:					
Winesaps.	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes.	1.40–1.50	1.40–1.50	.....
Baldwins.	Rochester, N. Y.	Barrels.	4.00	.....	3.85–4.00
Cabbage:					
Danish.	....do....	Bulk per ton.	20.00–22.00	17.00–20.00	14.00–15.00
Do.	Racine, Wis.	....do....	19.00–20.00	15.00–16.00	.....
Onions:					
Yellow Globes.	Connecticut Valley points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[3] 2.25–2.40	.....	1.40–1.50

[1] U. S. No. 1 and partly graded. [2] Russets. [3] Medium sizes.

Celery Stored in New York City.

Recent investigations in New York City revealed the fact that about 140 carloads of celery were in storage the early part of November. This is a much smaller volume than usual, as celery dealers claim that normal holdings at this time of the year are around 400 cars. Storage plants in the metropolis are said to be filled chiefly with apples and eggs, which have been arriving in heavy volume and seem to represent a better storage proposition than does celery.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week November 27–December 3, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for December 3, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Nov. 27–Dec. 3, 1923.	Nov. 20–26, 1923.	Nov. 28–Dec. 4, 1922.	Jan. 1–Dec. 3, 1923.	Jan. 1–Dec. 4, 1922.	Dec. 3, 1923.	Nov. 26, 1923.	Dec. 4, 1922.
New York	419	491	244	20,477	19,168	$1.50–1.65	$1.65–1.75	$1.35–1.40
Boston	265	327	128	11,610	8,379	1.60–1.65	1.65–1.70	1.25–1.35
Philadelphia	92	191	87	7,944	7,089	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.65	1.25
Baltimore	31	53	22	2,204	[1] 1,192	1.60–1.65	1.55–1.65	1.25–1.35
Pittsburgh	129	251	169	7,522	8,401	1.15–1.35	1.35–1.50	1.25–1.35
Cincinnati	59	70	54	2,968	3,375	1.15–1.35	1.25–1.35	1.00–1.15
Chicago	235	364	477	22,019	18,807	[2] 1.10	[2] .90–1.20	[2] .70– .85
St. Louis	61	96	120	4,215	5,546	[3] 1.20	1.35	1.00
Kansas City	197	244	190	10,946	9,149	[2 3] .95–1.00	[2 3] 1.00–1.05	[2 3] .90–1.00

APPLES (Prices quoted on Eastern York Imperials, barrels).

New York	168	138	220	7,441	6,323	$3.25	$3.25–4.00	$4.25–4.50
Boston	12	41	16	672	919			
Philadelphia	41	49	27	1,674	1,103	2.75–3.50	3.00–3.25	4.00–4.25
Baltimore	19	27	13	497	[1] 335		3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50
Pittsburgh	48	93	107	2,260	2,613	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	
Cincinnati	27	45	18	899	649			
Chicago	83	148	37	4,686	4,210	[4] 5.00–5.50	[4] 5.50–6.00	[4] 5.50–6.00
St. Louis	17	29	11	1,861	289	[5] 4.00–4.25	[5] 4.00–4.50	[5] 4.25–4.50
Kansas City	3	11	3	770	448	[4] 5.00–5.25	[4] 5.00–5.25	[4] 4.35–4.75

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes).

New York	252	376	166	5,593	3,571	$2.00–2.10	$1.85–2.10	$1.75–2.00
Boston	38	10	21	836	480	[6] 1.65–2.00		
Philadelphia	15	38	43	1,039	828	[6] 1.75–2.15	1.75–1.85	1.75–2.00
Baltimore	17	11	16	419	[1] 249			
Pittsburgh	40	40	62	943	691	[6] 1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	
Cincinnati	21	27	15	287	168			
Chicago	454	680	200	6,606	2,941	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25
St. Louis	47	78	32	706	479	[7] 2.00–2.10	[7] 1.85–2.15	
Kansas City	162	167	105	1,613	879	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	2.25–2.50

ONIONS [8] (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 pounds).

New York	185	122	85	3,409	1,819	$2.50–3.00	$2.50–3.00	$2.00–2.75
Boston	28	39	26	688	848	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.00	2.25–2.50
Philadelphia	39	21	27	708	777	2.75–2.90	2.75–2.85	2.50–2.90
Baltimore	6	9	4	187	[1] 172	2.75–3.00	2.75	2.50–2.75
Pittsburgh	20	33	14	581	543	2.50–3.00	2.50–2.75	2.25
Cincinnati	4	5	7	197	67	2.25–2.75	2.00–2.75	2.00–2.25
Chicago	43	81	20	1,317	733	2.75–3.00	2.50–3.00	2.00–2.25
St. Louis	12	25	20	352	248	[9] 3.25		[9] 1.75–2.00
Kansas City	22	38	14	388	231	[9] 3.00–3.40	[9] 3.00–3.40	[9] 1.25–1.50

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk per ton).

New York	41	38	57	3,224	2,220	$25.00–28.00	$20.00–24.00	$22.00–25.00
Boston	12	21	2	943	807	[10] 1.50	[10] 1.25– 1.40	[11] 1.50– 1.75
Philadelphia	21	58	45	1,679	1,742	25.00–30.00	20.00–25.00	20.00–23.00
Baltimore	17	42	2	[1] 1,131	[1] 851	28.00–30.00	20.00–22.00	25.00–28.00
Pittsburgh	24	58	16	1,393	1,334	25.00–28.00	20.00–22.00	27.00–30.00
Cincinnati	10	25	5	670	731	25.00–30.00	20.00–25.00	20.00–25.00
Chicago	90	86	26	2,531	2,021	20.00–24.00	20.00–23.00	[2] 15.00–16.00
St. Louis	21	10	7	1,263	1,709	28.00–30.00	25.00–30.00	17.00–18.00
Kansas City	19	5	3	709	742	30.00	25.00	[10] 1.25

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware Yellow Varieties, bushel hampers).

New York	55	62	101	6,591	7,567	$2.50–3.00	$2.25–2.50	$1.00–1.25
Boston	24	15	30	3,503	3,518	2.25	2.00–2.25	1.00
Philadelphia	11	16	5	1,965	2,031		1.65–1.75	.75–1.00
Baltimore	5	2	9	[1] 318	[1] 438	1.75–2.00		.50– .75
Pittsburgh	42	21	34	2,375	2,536	2.50	2.00–2.50	1.35–1.40
Cincinnati	11	6	17	1,129	1,189	[12] 1.85–2.00	[12] 2.00	.90
Chicago	59	54	39	6,724	5,730	2.65–2.75	2.75–2.85	1.50–1.75
St. Louis	3	2	1	1,582	1,590	[12] 1.75	[12] 1.75	[12] .90–1.00
Kansas City	3	....	....	3,264	2,603			[13] 1.00

[1] Arrivals incomplete.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios.
[4] Midwestern Jonathans.
[5] Midwestern Winesaps.
[6] Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps.
[7] Auction sales.
[8] Arrivals include Spanish imports.
[9] Red varieties.
[10] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[11] Barrels.
[12] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[13] Arkansas and Oklahoma Nancy Halls.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of November 25–December 1 and season to December 1, with Comparisons.

Product.	Nov. 25–Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 18–24, 1923.	Nov. 26–Dec. 2, 1922.	Total this season to Dec. 1.	Total last season to Dec. 2.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Western States	1,793	2,850	2,027	42,221	28,146	46,275
Eastern States	1,054	1,766	997	48,599	50,959	65,936
Cabbage	491	599	428	27,966	33,636	41,327
Cauliflower	160	217	74	1,123	796	4,616
Celery	247	578	382	11,927	10,553	14,921
Grapes	758	1,326	287	61,447	59,691	59,863
Grapefruit	710	290	[2]	5,332	[2]	17,183
Lemons	73	73	[2]	1,299	[2]	8,194
Lettuce:						
Old crop	59	100	41	27,337	22,236	22,282
New crop	539	431	308	2,022	[1] 1,202	[1] 27,337
Onions	296	469	343	18,806	22,619	29,783
Oranges	2,897	3,155	[2]	9,697	[2]	68,032
Potatoes:						
Sweet	362	458	429	9,457	12,022	21,588
White	2,753	4,063	3,435	129,364	147,772	254,127
Spinach	166	131	105	890	702	7,341
Tomatoes	31	109	27	23,479	26,492	26,644
Vegetables, mixed	233	317	217	21,238	18,607	19,676
Total	12,622	16,932	9,100	442,204	434,231	707,788

[1] Not included in totals. [2] Unavailable.

New Crop Citrus Fruit Moving.

Three cars of Navel oranges arrived in San Francisco on November 6 for export purposes and one carload on November 10 for the local market, followed by several more within the next few weeks. These first arrivals were about two weeks ahead of last season's. On November 15 a car of Navel oranges, shipped by a leading growers' exchange, sold in San Francisco at $5.75–$6 per box.

Export demand for new California Navel oranges is brisk, according to reports from local representatives of the Federal-State market news service. Approximately 15,000 boxes were to be sent to New Zealand on a steamer scheduled to sail late in November. Valencia oranges were well cleaned up about the middle of the month and dealers were not expecting any additional arrivals of that variety.

California expects its largest crop of oranges this season, early forecasts indicating possibly 22,500,000 boxes. Last season's production was estimated at 19,875,000 boxes. In November the condition of the lemon crop in that State was reported as 88% of normal, compared with 55% at the same time in 1922 and with a 10-year average of 80%. Production last season was 3,800,000 boxes.

Preliminary estimates of this season's citrus production in Florida indicate the largest crops in that State also—12,000,000 boxes of oranges and possibly 8,000,000 boxes of grapefruit. November 1 condition was the highest in the last six years, 94% for oranges and 86% for grapefruit. Florida's orange crop last season was estimated at 9,700,000 boxes, and grapefruit at 7,200,000 boxes. Production of citrus fruit in Florida has more than doubled in six years.

Carlot shipments of oranges and grapefruit in recent weeks, this season to November 24, and during all of last season, are shown in the table below:

State.	Oranges.				Grapefruit.			
	Week ending Nov. 24.	Week ending Nov. 17.	Total this season to Nov. 24.	Grand total last season.	Week ending Nov. 24.	Week ending Nov. 17.	Total this season to Nov. 24.	Grand total last season.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Alabama	126	73	233	401				
Arizona	17	12	50	70	1	1	5	1
California	776	161	1,097	45,239	7	8	42	530
Florida	2,221	1,375	5,402	22,322	279	454	4,570	16,804
Mississippi	4	3	7	0				
Texas					3	2	5	48
Total	3,144	1,624	6,789	68,032	290	465	4,622	17,183

Shipments of lemons from California during the week November 18–24 filled 70 cars. During the preceding week 57 carloads were sent from that State, and total movement this season to November 24 was 1,223 cars, while shipments during all of last season amounted to 8,194 cars.

New York Eats Many Potatoes.

New York City, with its six millions of people, received in car lots an annual average of 18,475 cars of potatoes during the four years, 1919–1922. That is almost 50% more than were unloaded in Chicago, with its approximate population of three millions. Many smaller quantities, of course, come in by truck, wagon and other means.

The month of heaviest arrivals is June, when an average of 2,920 carloads reaches the metropolis. (See Table 1.) July averages 2,135 cars and May 1,850. With the exception of August, the lightest months are December to March.

Car-Lot Unloads of Potatoes in New York City.

Monthly Averages, 1917–1921.

In the spring, chief sources of supply are Florida and the Carolinas. Intermediate potatoes come mainly from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and from New Jersey, while the fall and winter supplies are almost entirely from New York State and Maine. The last four States furnish about 75% of the total car-lot receipts. The North Central region also sends a number of cars to New York City in seasons when such shipments prove profitable, and imported stock has been averaging about 750 carloads per year. These principal sources of potatoes are indicated in Table 2 and in the chart.

Table 1.—Monthly Unloads of Potatoes in New York City (cars).

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1919.....	993	849	1,144	1,752	1,672	2,329	2,242	1,517	1,521	1,436	1,989	934	18,378
1920.....	803	624	1,034	674	1,324	3,273	2,430	1,168	1,570	1,569	1,669	1,286	17,424
1921.....	1,362	861	975	1,476	1,743	2,778	1,700	1,019	1,140	1,810	1,761	1,331	17,986
1922.....	1,282	1,418	1,437	1,839	2,648	3,304	2,165	891	1,062	1,591	1,350	1,113	20,100
Average.	1,110	938	1,148	1,435	1,847	2,921	2,134	1,149	1,323	1,609	1,692	1,166	18,472

Table 2.—Principal Sources of Potatoes in New York City (car-lot unloads).

Year.	Florida.	N. and S. Carolina.	Virginia.	New Jersey.	New York.	Maine.	Michigan and Wisconsin.	Imports.	All others.	Total.
1919.....	828	1,443	3,034	1,771	6,063	3,617	558	474	590	18,378
1920.....	1,051	1,528	3,676	2,259	5,210	1,896	14	1,485	305	17,424
1921.....	914	1,834	3,383	771	5,473	4,562	0	723	326	17,986
1922.....	1,728	2,341	3,102	1,435	5,236	5,581	7	308	362	20,100
Average.....	1,130	1,786	3,299	1,559	5,495	3,914	145	748	396	18,472

Imports Depress Potato Markets in England.

British potato growers have been expressing much concern over heavy imports of potatoes from the Continent, according to August reports from the American consulate-general in London. Overproduction of the 1922 domestic crop and falling prices led to a sharp reduction of 94,500 acres in this season's crop, but improvement in price was said to be retarded by the heavy imports.

English farmers contended, the report continues, that they must realize at least £6 per ton for their early crop, if it is to be profitable. In late August a price of £5 10s. was being paid. Current costs of production necessitate a return to the farmer of £5 per ton for the late crop, but Dutch potatoes, produced more cheaply, were being imported into England and sold under that price. The rate of exchange was also an inducement to German and Dutch producers.

According to a statement published in the London Daily Mail and written by a leading grower in Lancashire, the heaviest potato-producing district in England, "during the week ended August 4, about 4,500 tons of potatoes arrived in this country, and prices were forced so low that our growers are selling below cost price. There is every indication that our farmers will grow the 1923 crop at a loss."

However, examination of official records fails to show that imports of potatoes in 1923 were heavier. From January to July imports from Germany totaled 274 hundredweight against 9,653 hundredweight in the same seven months of 1922, with corresponding imports from the Netherlands, 209,693 hundredweight and 526,613 hundredweight, respectively. In quantity, therefore, imports from those two countries were less this season than last, but in 1922 the average price of German potatoes was nearly 19s. per hundredweight, and for Dutch potatoes over 9s, compared to 10s. and 8s. 3d., respectively, this season.

France and the Channel Islands are the only two sources from which larger supplies have been received in 1923. From France 1,044,730 hundredweight were received during the period January–July, 1922, compared with 1,907,756 in the same seven months of 1923, while the price has fallen from £1 2s. 3d. to 10s. 10d. per hundredweight. Imports from the Channel Islands have totaled 1,250,904 against 864,055 hundredweight in 1922, with the price declining from £1 10s. 8d. to 16s. per hundredweight.

Official returns, therefore, do not support the contention of unusually large imports from Germany and the Netherlands, but they do prove that prices have fallen below those which British growers consider a minimum.

Grain

Wheat Market Continues Unsettled.

The wheat market continued rather weak during the week November 26–December 1, but at the close sentiment had appeared to change somewhat and there was a firmer tone in both the future and cash markets. At the close of the week December wheat at Chicago was quoted at 92⅝¢, which was ¾¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. May wheat was ¼¢ lower and closed at 98⅛¢. There was quite a little changing in the holdings of the traders in the future markets during the week, and the long interests which did not desire the cash grain at this time changed from December to May. This was largely responsible for the wider spread which developed between the December and May future prices.

In the cash wheat market prices held fairly steady for the best milling grades, receipts of which were light. Lower grades were dull and sold at rather wide discounts under the best milling wheat. The visible supply was reduced about three and one-half million bushels during the current week and there was a material falling off in receipts. Because of the heavy feeding on farms the actual stocks have been lowered and producers were, therefore, unwilling to sell at the prevailing market prices. Dealers in the Central West report a material falling off in offerings and that many farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices—generally about $1 per bushel.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.	Nov. 19–24.	Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.	Nov. 19–24.	Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.	Nov. 19–24.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	7,042,000	8,168,000	8,048,000	6,386,000	3,255,000	3,737,000
Primary receipts last year	10,621,000	9,592,000	4,955,000	4,616,000	4,849,000	5,388,000
Primary shipments	4,941,000	5,443,000	3,075,000	2,656,000	3,131,000	3,539,000
Primary shipments last year	6,624,000	6,346,000	3,692,000	2,854,000	4,998,000	4,727,000
Visible supply	71,808,000	75,000,000	2,690,000	1,654,000	18,686,000	18,917,000
Visible supply last year	33,428,000	35,191,000	11,072,000	10,758,000	32,940,000	34,217,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	98	92	1,481	1,678	466	271
Minneapolis	1,650	1,856	650	572	222	196
Duluth	703	1,019	291	59	91	89
St. Louis	417	399	615	369	321	418
Kansas City	1,002	933	529	553	105	85
Cincinnati	58	37	197	189	15	33
Omaha	238	279	394	287	102	103
Wichita	212	200	125	100	7	6
Hutchinson		120				
Milwaukee	18	16	556	154	164	155
St. Joseph	136	93	143	217	15	4

Export demand continued of relatively small volume because of the large offerings by other surplus producing countries at prices below those prevailing in the United States. Exports to date were about 34% less than for the corresponding time last year. The movement through eastern ports continued very light and was principally of Canadian wheat. A fairly large volume, however, was exported through the Pacific coast ports. Relatively heavy loadings during the past 15 days of spring and Durum wheat for lake shipment were reported out of Duluth and Superior.

Rather heavy loadings of hard winter wheat during this period were also reported at Chicago.

In the spring wheat markets there was an active demand for the best qualities and No. 1 dark northern sold in Minneapolis as high as 14¢ over the December future price. The bulk of the receipts sold more slowly at between 5 and 10¢ over the December. The No. 1 northern sold lower, ranging from the December price to 5¢ over with an occasional fancy car at 6¢ over the December. Light receipts of Durum met with a steady demand. No. 1 amber sold at 1–15¢ over the Duluth December future price. The best cars of Montana winter were also in good demand at Minneapolis, No. 1 dark hard selling from 3¢ over to 2¢ under the Minneapolis December price. Cars containing smut sold lower at 6–10¢ discount under prices of No. 1 dark hard.

Receipts of wheat were extremely light at Chicago, less than 100 cars being received for the week. Most of the arrivals were hard winter with practically no red winter or spring wheat arriving upon the market. Millers were the best buyers of the better grades of wheat, and also took some of the poorer grades when sufficient wheat of the higher grades was not available.

There was a further advance in the premiums for hard winter wheat at Kansas City, 13% protein wheat sold around 13–14¢ over the May delivery compared with a premium of 10–12¢ at the close of the previous week. Heavy deliveries were expected during the early part of December on future contracts, but reports from country operators indicated that country movement would be smaller unless prices were advanced materially. There was a better demand from mills, particularly for the better grades, of which the percentage of current receipts were smaller than the earlier average. Foreign demand for wheat was very limited and local stocks were further increased.

Millers were free buyers of the better grades of wheat at Omaha toward the close of the week and the market advanced 1–2¢ from the closing price of the previous week.

There was a better demand for track offerings at St. Louis and red winter wheat especially was sought by the St. Louis and also the outside mills. Notwithstanding the weak foreign situation, a firmer tone appeared to develop in the cash market.

DECLINE IN CORN PRICES CHECKED.

Although the corn market developed further weakness during the week under review the decline had apparently been checked at the close of the week. December corn advanced about 1¢ per bushel from the low point and closed the week at Chicago at 72⅞¢ with the July at 74⅜¢. A lighter movement and increased consumption reported on farms were strengthening factors in the future market.

In the cash market prices made further declines early in the week but toward the close reacted and appeared to be on a fairly firm basis. While primary receipts showed further increase and the visible supply was also about a million bushels larger than for the previous week, the movement of the corn crop to date has been but little more than one-half as large as for the corresponding period last year. The visible supply also at the close of the week under review was very small compared to last year's visible. The rapid decline in prices had apparently discouraged selling by producers and reports indicate that many who had discontinued feeding livestock because of the high price of corn and relatively low prices, particularly of hogs, were again arranging to begin feeding operations.

Producers were also said to be unwilling to market their corn at present prices, but were putting larger quantities in cribs to hold for a more favorable market. Weather throughout the Corn Belt was more favorable and the quality of the arrivals showed material improvement although some damaged and wet corn was still being received at the markets. Considerable soft and chaffy corn was reported in Ohio with some spoiling in the cribs in Indiana. Corn products manufacturers were the most active buyers at Chicago and took all grades and kinds of corn offered. Elevators and shipping interests took the better grades of yellow and white. Shipping orders for export were in evidence both at Chicago and St. Louis and more activity was reported in the export markets. Exporters were of the opinion that larger sales might be worked with European countries because of the relatively high price of Argentine corn, which was quoted at Buenos Aires at 87¢ per bushel.

The demand for corn was less active at Cincinnati. A large percentage of arrivals was of immature and damp corn which tested the capacity of the dryers.

The lighter country movement was reflected in smaller receipts at Kansas City. The demand was also lighter, however, and dealers in Texas and Oklahoma bought on a smaller scale, which indicated that these States were fairly well supplied for their immediate needs.

Light receipts of oats held prices firm in practically all markets. Larger consumption on farms than was at first expected was reported as one of the strengthening factors in several markets. Demand was of fair volume and sufficient in most instances to absorb current offerings. There was a continued demand for choice oats suitable for seeding at Chicago, but very few oats of this quality were available. Smaller shippers and feeders were the principal buyers at most of the markets and elevators, and cereal interests were not active. Future prices were ¼–½¢ higher, while cash prices ranged from unchanged to 1¢ higher.

The rye market was slightly lower, but receipts were well absorbed by mills and feeders. Export sales continued light and were reported at about 50,000 bushels for the week. Cash grain was about ½¢ below last week's prices.

Grain Prices.

Daily Weighted Average Price per Bushel of Reported Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of Nov. 24 to 30, 1923, with Comparisons of Weekly Averages.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Daily prices.						Weekly averages.		
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.[1]	Fri.	Nov. 24-30, 1923.	Nov. 17-23, 1923.	Nov. 24-30, 1922.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Hard Winter.....No. 2	105	106	106	.....	.....	105	106	105	119
No. 3	102	103	106	104	.....	103	103	102	117
Y. Hd. Winter....No. 2	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	104	119
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
Red Winter.....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	106	.....	129
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	127
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring...No. 1	119	120	118	119	.....	118	119	117	127
No. 2	114	116	116	116	.....	115	116	116	123
No. 3	112	111	113	111	.....	110	111	111	118
No. Spring.....No. 1	114	114	114	114	.....	114	114	113	122
No. 2	111	113	109	115	.....	114	112	111	119
No. 3	107	109	108	106	.....	107	108	107	116
Am. Durum.....No. 2	108	104	103	106	.....	105	105	103	105
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter..No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	119
No. 3	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	116	118
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	111	113	116	114	.....	109	113	107	115
No. 3	106	106	108	107	.....	108	107	105	114
Y. Hd. Winter....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	112
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Red Winter.....No. 2	108	108	109	109	.....	.....	108	108	120
No. 3	106	106	.....	.....	.....	107	106	105	115
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter..No. 2	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	120	117
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	102	106	106	106	.....	105	105	103	112
No. 3	105	104	104	103	.....	104	104	101	111
ST. LOUIS.	—	—	—						
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	107	107	107	106	.....	106	106	106	122
Red Winter.....No. 2	112	113	114	114	.....	115	113	111	131
No. 3	109	110	112	110	.....	110	110	107	127

Corn.

CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	80	.....	72	.....	.....	74	73	89	72
No. 3	.....	71	.....	72	.....	73	73	81	71
Yellow.....No. 2	85	86	84	84	.....	77	83	91	73
No. 3	76	75	76	77	.....	76	76	84	72
Mixed.....No. 2	74	76	74	.....	.....	74	74	82	72
No. 3	72	70	72	73	.....	72	72	79	71
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	71
No. 3	68	66	67	68	.....	67	67	74	71
Yellow.....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
No. 3	72	71	74	74	.....	71	72	77	73
Mixed.....No. 2	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	71	79	71
No. 3	68	67	68	68	.....	68	68	74	71
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
No. 3	73	69	.....	.....	.....	65	68	.....	65
Yellow.....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	69
No. 3	72	71	70	68	.....	67	69	75	67
Mixed.....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	66
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	64	.....	64
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	78	90	72
No. 3	.....	74	74	76	.....	.....	74	.....	70
Yellow.....No. 2	.....	78	.....	78	.....	80	78	97	74
No. 3	80	75	76	75	.....	73	76	88	72
Mixed.....No. 2	78	.....	78	.....	.....	75	77	90	73
No. 3	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	71	71	83	70

Oats, White.

CHICAGO.....No. 2	45	45	45	45	.....	45	45	44	45
No. 3	44	44	45	44	.....	44	44	43	43
MINNEAPOLIS.....No. 2	40	40	43	42	.....	41	41	40	43
No. 3	40	40	40	40	.....	40	40	39	40
KANSAS CITY.....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	44
No. 3	44	.....	44	44	.....	.....	44	42	43
OMAHA.....No. 3	41	41	41	42	.....	42	42	40	40
ST. LOUIS.....No. 2	45	45	46	46	.....	46	46	45	45
No. 3	44	44	45	45	.....	45	45	44	44

[1] Holiday—Thanksgiving Day.

Rye.

Market and grade.	Daily prices.						Weekly averages.		
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.[1]	Fri.	Nov. 24-30, 1923.	Nov. 17-23, 1923.	Nov. 24-30 1922.
CHICAGO.....No. 2	.....	73	72	72	.....	71	72	71	72
MINNEAPOLIS.....No. 2	65	65	64	64	.....	64	64	65	80

Barley.

MINNEAPOLIS.....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	60

[1] Holiday—Thanksgiving Day.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, November 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	December futures.				May futures.			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	Nov. 30.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 23.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago	102	103	119⅛	117¼	108¼	108⅜	117⅜	116⅜
Minneapolis	107½	109¼	116¼	117¼	113⅜	115½	116⅛	115⅜
Kansas City	98⅝	104¾	109½	109¾	104⅜	109⅝	108½	108⅝
Winnipeg	91⅝	93⅜	105½	104⅜	97⅛	98⅜	108⅜	108¼
Liverpool	103¼	105⅛	126⅞	126¾	98¼	100¼	115⅛	114⅞

Corn.

Chicago	72¼	73	71⅞	70½	73⅝	72⅝	71	70½
Kansas City	68⅛	74½	68¼	67⅜	69⅜	73½	68½	68⅛

Oats.

Chicago	43	42¾	43⅝	43	44¾	44⅝	43½	42⅝
Winnipeg	36½	37⅜	43⅞	43⅛	40⅜	41¼	46⅝	45⅜

Monthly Average Prices per Bushel of Cash Sales of Grain at Stated Markets.

November, 1923, with Comparisons.

Date.	Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.	Wheat, No. 2 Red, Chicago.	Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago.	Rye, No. 2, Chicago.	Barley, No. 2, Minneapolis.
MONTHLY AVERAGE.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1909-10-1913-14, November	60	100	38	76	63
1914, November	67	115	48	102	59
1915, November	63	112	36	99	56
1916, November	98	185	55	147	111
1917, November	221	217	65	178	127
1918, November	133	224	72	168	94
1919, November	146	229	73	142	133
1920, November	77	201	51	159	82
1921, November	47	123	33	79	54
1922, November	71	127	43	87	60
December	73	133	44	88	61
1923, January	70	130	43	87	57
February	72	135	44	86	60
March	73	131	45	83	59
April	79	132	46	86	61
May	82	128	45	78	61
June	84	116	43	70	58
July	88	100	41	65	59
August	88	100	38	67	56
September	89	105	40	70	58
October	104	111	43	72	60
November	82	106	43	71	61

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Continues Firm.

The hay market remained generally firm during the week Nov. 26–Dec. 3, and at the close prices were practically on the same level as a week ago. No. 1 timothy advanced 25 cents per ton, the average price at 13 markets being $26.75 per ton. No. 2 timothy gained 50 cents, the average price at the same markets being $24 per ton.

General firmness prevailed in the hay markets during the entire month of November. The price trend was slightly upward on all kinds, but the firmness was caused principally by the scarcity of desirable grades rather than a broad demand.

In practically all markets during the week under review buyers bought only for their immediate needs. The arrivals of the higher grades of hay were light and were easily placed. Low grades of hay were in good supply, but the demand for them was slow and they were hard to move. In some markets there were large arrivals of low-grade hay, and receivers were pressed to sell and made concessions in price to save storage and demurrage charges.

The mild weather in the East along with good pasturage caused a decrease in the demand for hay from feeders in this section, who usually have to buy hay at this time of the year.

Stocks of hay in the southeastern markets were small but were equal to the demand, which was light because of the local hay still available.

The racing season which had opened at New Orleans was expected to create a better demand in that market for good hay. This demand has already been noticed in Kansas City, where two cars of extra good timothy were sold during the week, to be shipped to New Orleans for race horses.

In the central western markets the demand for top grade hay continued good and all arrivals of this kind were easily placed. The volume of southern business at Cincinnati was better than for some weeks as prices were nearer a shipping basis compared with competing markets.

Holiday dullness was noted toward the last of the week in the north central western markets and dealers there were buying only for their needs and waiting for their trade inquiries.

The southern feeders and dairymen in the surrounding territory were good buyers of the better grades of alfalfa at Kansas City. The demand for the lower grades was not sufficient to maintain prices and No. 2 alfalfa declined about $1 per ton.

Several Central Western States, including Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Kansas, have established quarantines against shipment of alfalfa from the weevil-infested areas of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada. This will further limit the amount of alfalfa available for market.

Western railroads beginning December 12 will put into effect for 90 days an emergency freight rate on Nevada alfalfa to Kansas City which can not go west because of the quarantine. This rate will be the same as on Idaho hay and it is expected that considerable hay will be shipped east to take advantage of this rate.

Dry weather in California has caused considerable damage to the ranges and created a better demand for hay.

While some alfalfa was shipped from California to the Atlantic coast markets, some hay was beginning to be shipped from the unaffected areas of Nevada to California.

The cutting of the fall crop of alfalfa in southwestern Arizona, which is about to begin, is expected to increase the amount of desirable hay for market.

Stockyards were the principal buyers of prairie during the week. Feeders in the Central Western States buying very little.

The receipts for the week, with comparisons, are shown below.

	Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, 1923.	Nov. 19 to Nov. 24, 1923.	Nov. 27 to Dec. 2, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	93	86	128	4,065	4,367
New York	204	205	138	7,027	8,015
Philadelphia	100	126	72	3,033	4,294
Pittsburgh	161	211	108	5,692	5,561
Cincinnati	95	96	95	5,951	5,933
Chicago	263	302	449	10,719	11,519
Minneapolis-St. Paul	223	136	141	5,526	5,882
St. Louis	94	109	136	7,568	6,869
Omaha	137	195	.....	5,921	.....
Kansas City	520	525	699	20,000	20,110
Los Angeles	155	196	232	7,414	5,845
San Francisco	156	123	86	5,953	3,773

Dullness Prevails in Feed Markets.

The demand for feedstuffs was very limited during the week November 24–December 1. Continuation of ideal weather conditions in most of the important feeding and dairying sections may be ascribed as the principal cause for the dullness in trading. It should further be borne in mind that for the past two months farmers have been using new corn quite extensively, which has caused stocks of interior dealers to be disposed of rather slowly.

While from most sections accumulations of supplies were reported, a few, especially some parts of Nebraska, Kansas, and other Western States, indicated an increased demand as a result of snow during the latter part of the week. However, the precipitation was too local to influence the market to any

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw Per Ton at Important Markets, December 1, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																	
Timothy and clover:																	
No. 1 timothy	$29.50	$29.50	$28.50	$26.00	$29.00	$29.00	$33.00	$31.00	$27.00	$25.00	$26.00	$19.50	$26.50	.....	$18.25	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	27.50	27.00	23.50	28.00	27.50	31.00	27.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	18.50	22.50	.....	14.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	29.50	27.00	25.50	28.50	28.00	31.50	.....	.....	25.00	24.50	18.50	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	25.00	.....	27.50	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	[4]16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	26.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	23.00	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	[4]18.00	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	26.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	23.00	[4]18.00	29.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																	
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	36.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	29.00	28.00	24.00	31.00	$20.50	25.00	$24.00	$18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	32.00	.....	30.50	30.00	27.00	22.00	19.50	.....	19.00	22.25	22.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	29.00	.....	.....	23.00	22.00	20.00	16.50	20.00	16.50	17.50	.....	16.00
Prairie:																	
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.50	.....	15.00	14.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	14.50	.....	11.50	13.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	19.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																	
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	17.50	14.50	13.50	12.00	.....	18.00	.....	12.00	11.50	7.50	.....	7.50	9.75	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	13.50	.....	16.50	14.50	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	8.00	.....	8.50	9.75	.....	.....
No. 1 rye	[3]26.00	.....	[3]22.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.00	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Hay quotations based on United States grades.
[3] Straight.
[4] Nominal.

extent. Production of most feedstuffs was normal to slightly above normal, and because of the light inquiry offerings in many instances proved burdensome. Most prices ruled easier to from $1–$3 per ton lower. Little business was transacted on the lower basis as buyers seemed inclined to hold off and await further concessions. Mill and storage stocks were heavy and shipments were light for this season of the year.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand for wheat mill feeds was light and offerings, although moderate, were ample; in other words, it was more difficult to find buyers than it was to locate supplies. This was in a measure due to the fact that most of the large buyers have anticipated their requirements and have quite a large volume of wheat feeds due them on December contracts, hence they are not in the market to make purchases because they are depending upon the December contracts being filled without any serious delay. Then, too, cooperative buying organizations purchased very large quantities of feed during the months of August and September, particularly for December, January, and February delivery. These purchases have taken considerable feed off the market, which is bound to affect the demand during the next few months. It is the opinion of many careful observers among the trade that but for these heavy purchases made for many months ahead the offerings by mills at present would prove burdensome and would cause a material decline in prices. Receipts in the interior were good and supplies in most sections were considered above normal. Prices moved in an extremely narrow range, but were fully 50 cents to $1 lower than last week for all descriptions.

Canadian mills offered heavily in Northeastern States at substantially lower prices than were quoted by Northwestern and Southwestern markets. The nearby requirements of the Northeast, however, appeared well supplied, which made sales by Northwestern mills difficult. The weakness in the Northwest and in Eastern and New England States caused pressure in the Southwestern markets despite the fact that the demand from Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas was fairly brisk. Much feed was reported as going into storage, large available supplies and pleasant fall weather making it difficult to make sales except on bids considerably below prevailing prices. The movement was good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal prices held steady, with mill offerings confined largely to quick shipment. January shipment was quoted at about 50 cents to $1 per ton premium over prompt. Snows in a few sections during the latter part of the week tended to strengthen the demand. The advance in freight rates on Arkansas meal which became effective November 27 also assisted in holding prices firm This increase ranges from 60 cents per ton advance to Kansas City to $1.50 per ton advance to Chicago from Arkansas points. It opens up a larger territory for Oklahoma and Texas meal, as shipments of meal from these States can now compete with Arkansas meal in Iowa and Illinois and some other Eastern States. Enlarging the outlet for Oklahoma and Texas meal it was thought by the trade would tend to firm up the market, as there are likely to be more feeders competing for available supplies than was the case before the advance in freight rates became effective. November shipments were good and the offering of discounts by resellers under mill prices indicates that these shipments have not yet been disposed of. Northeastern markets reported a very light inquiry from the interior, with prices about 50 cents to $1 per ton lower than last week. Mill stocks were about normal and shipments were light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The movement of linseed meal was heavy but showed a large decrease from the previous week. Shipments so far this season have been quite large. Shipments from Minneapolis, the most important market, since September 1 were 63,871,084 pounds, compared to 45,509,556 pounds during the same period last year. Mills and resellers offered very freely, in fact, pressed the market, in order to effect sales. In the Northwest the demand was better than in the Northeast. Markets in the latter section indicate declines of $1 per ton while prices in the Northwest were about unchanged. The firmer tendency in the Northwest was no doubt due to the better demand from Iowa and Illinois, which States enjoy a very favorable rate from Minneapolis, which makes it possible to sell linseed meal to feeders in these States at about a dollar under the present price of 43 per cent cottonseed meal. Production was good. January shipment was quoted $1 higher than December shipment. The export demand was fair.

Gluten feed.—A further reduction of $2 per ton in the price of gluten feed was announced by manufacturers. While the prices quoted included the usual guaranty against shippers reducing their prices till date of arrival of shipments at destination, they failed to stimulate interest among the trade. The interior demand was especially light, prevailing quotations being considered by many dealers too high compared with those for other feedstuffs to warrant extensive purchases. Production was about normal for this time of the year but deliveries were light and some accumulation of stocks was noted.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed fell off considerably during the week as a result of lower corn prices and liberal offerings by both mills and resellers. Prices accordingly dropped $2–$3 per ton. Very little improvement in the demand was noted at the lower quotations.

Alfalfa meal.—Stocks of alfalfa meal at mills were light, which is due to the rainy weather in producing sections during August, September, and October. The demand was about equal to the offerings and was considered by mills to be slightly above normal on account of mixers having used all their available supplies, with weather conditions preventing millers from promptly filling their orders. Inquiries were principally from the South and Southeast. The demand from other sections was light. The decline of $2 per ton in the price of milling hay caused many mixers to reduce their bids fully $1 under the prices offered last week. Memphis mixed feed manufacturers were reported as offering $24 for No. 2 meal, which means about $22 St. Louis or $19.50 Kansas City. Millers were unwilling to accept business on this basis.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets, December 1, 1923.

Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.

Commodity.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Wheat bran:																
Spring	$32.25	$31.75	$31.00	$33.00	$33.00	.....	.....	$30.50	$29.00	$27.50	$24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	35.00	35.00	32.50	34.00	33.50	$37.00	.....	30.50	34.00	.....	.....	$27.50	.....	.....	.....	$30.00
Hard winter	33.00	32.50	32.00	.....	33.00	.....	$29.00	30.50	33.50	29.25	.....	26.50	$25.00	$25.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																
Spring (standard)	31.50	31.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	.....	.....	30.50	27.00	27.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	37.75	37.00	34.00	34.00	38.00	41.00	.....	33.50	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	37.00	.....	35.00	.....	30.00	33.50	34.00	.....	.....	28.25	31.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	34.00	.....	35.00	.....	30.50	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	27.50	27.00	.....	31.00
Wheat mill-run	34.25	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$29.50	29.00
Rye middlings	30.00	29.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																
Linseed	47.50	46.00	50.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.50	43.00	46.00	45.50	50.00	50.50	50.25	.....	48.00
Cottonseed (43%)	57.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	55.25	54.00	52.50	52.25	.....	.....	45.50	49.50	53.00	51.00	.....	50.00	53.25	.....	45.50	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.00	49.50	49.50	49.00	42.00	43.00	41.50	45.50	48.50	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	55.00	55.00	60.00	55.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	36.00	30.00	31.00	.....	28.50	.....	.....	27.50	27.00	31.00	.....
Gluten feed	48.50	47.50	45.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.25	45.25	41.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	39.75	40.00	36.50	40.50	39.00	.....	.....	36.00	36.50	32.00	.....	31.00	32.00	38.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	39.00	38.00	35.00	40.00	38.50	.....	.....	36.00	35.50	31.00	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	[1] 38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	39.00	.....	35.25	35.00	.....	39.00	.....	38.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	41.00

[1] Rolled.

Cotton

Prices Advanced Above 37c. for Futures.

Cotton prices witnessed another severe upward movement during the week November 26–December 1. New high levels were again in order with December future contracts at New York touching 37.70¢, or nearly 17¢ per lb. above the low point so far this season reached early in August. Reports of good trade in Manchester, England, with the English mills increasing their operations considerably, together with the fixing of prices for raw material by American mills, were the principal factors attributed to the further bullish feeling.

The ginning figures to December 1, which are to be released on December 8 by the Bureau of the Census, are awaited with unusual interest by the trade, as well as is the final estimate of the crop by the Department of Agriculture, which comes out on December 12. These two reports are looked upon by the trade as more or less clinching the final outturn of the crop. Trade ideas as to the ultimate crop still remain around 9,300,000 to 9,500,000 bales.

December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 37.10¢ as compared with 35.25¢ the previous week. The average of the quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets was 35.79¢ per lb. on December 1, as compared with 34.31¢ on November 24, and 24.87¢ on December 2, 1922. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 185 points, closing at 37.10¢. December future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 201 points, closing at 36.45¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

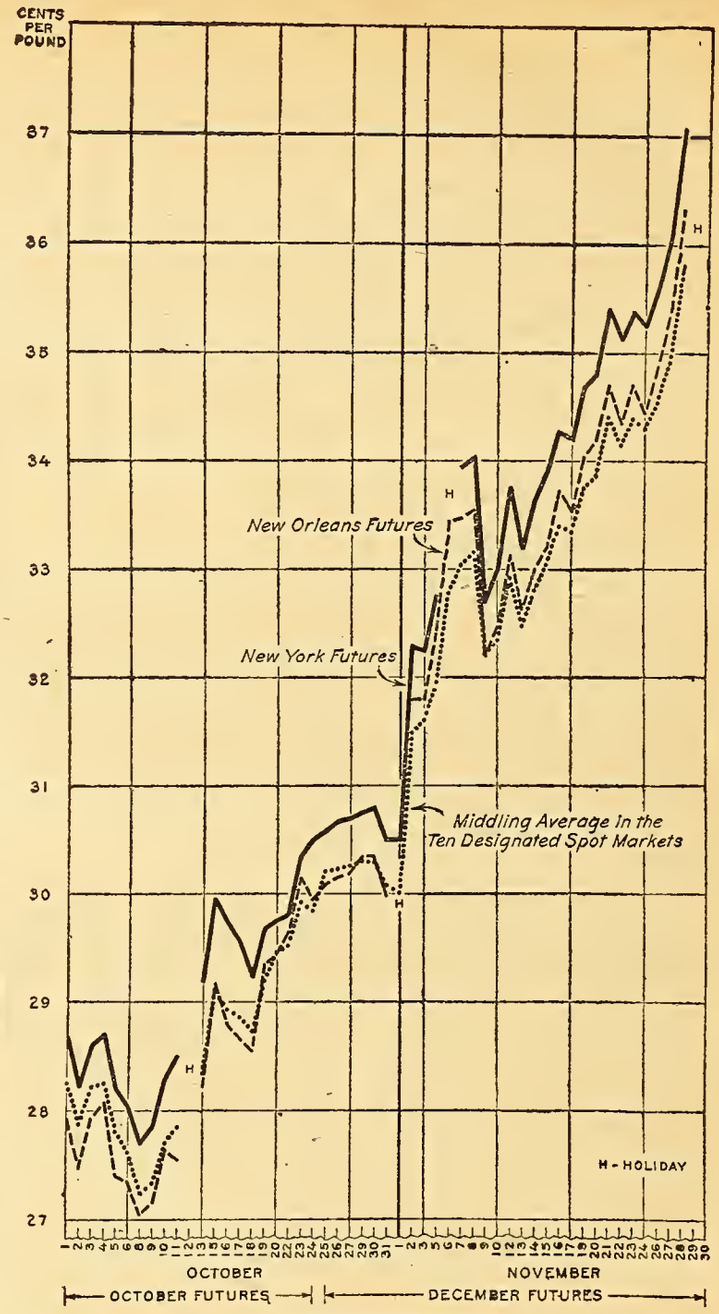
Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 2, 1922.	Dec. 3, 1921.	Dec. 4, 1920.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 2, 1922.	Dec. 3, 1921.	Dec. 4, 1920.	Nov. 29, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
December	37.10	24.99	17.52	15.80	38.00	36.45	24.52	16.59	15.70	38.15
January	36.45	24.99	17.39	15.90	36.15	36.50	24.55	16.65	15.30	36.18
March	36.74	25.05	17.37	15.95	34.10	36.62	24.60	16.76	15.30	34.30
May	36.88	24.93	17.10	16.12	32.12	36.52	24.44	16.61	15.48	32.42
July	35.88	24.61	16.63	16.13	30.92	35.88	24.22	16.17	15.57	31.35

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–November 30, 1923, and Stocks on November 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Dec. 2, 1921.	Aug. 1–Dec. 1, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 30, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Dec. 1, 1918–1922.	Dec. 2, 1921.	Dec. 1. 1922.	Nov. 30, 1923.	5-year average Dec. 1, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	176	157	244	139	126	115	104	96
Augusta	190	160	134	216	142	75	55	143
Savannah	371	241	215	395	179	82	89	210
Montgomery	40	50	41	46	32	22	18	26
New Orleans	543	658	537	528	445	276	236	393
Memphis	492	572	376	414	266	180	140	262
Little Rock	101	140	78	100	53	63	47	48
Dallas	90	44	83	49	46	18	23	23
Houston	1,536	2,092	2,553	1,367	288	399	441	324
Galveston	1,379	1,619	1,861	1,201	383	405	422	338
Total	4,924	5,733	6,122	4,455	1,960	1,635	1,575	1,863

Comparative Cotton Price Variations for October and November.



Cotton Movement, August 1–November 30, 1923, and Stocks, November 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug.1-Nov. 28, 1913.	Aug.1-Nov. 28, 1919.	Aug.1-Dec. 3, 1920.	Aug.1-Dec. 2, 1921.	Aug.1-Dec. 1, 1922.	Aug.1-Nov. 30, 1923.	5-year average Aug.1-Dec. 1. 1918-1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	5,558	2,680	2,711	2,951	3,415	3,736	2,763	135.2
Port stocks	1,027	1,515	1,275	1,448	1,097	1,045	1,349	77.5
Interior receipts	3,961	3,025	3,179	4,082	4,806	4,602	3,599	127.9
Interior stocks	832	1,274	1,543	1,547	1,457	1,252	1,432	87.4
Into sight	7,656	4,765	4,848	5,209	6,243	6,415	5,143	124.7
Northern spinners' takings	1,041	946	609	1,072	912	762	864	88.2
Southern spinners' takings	1,103	1,274	1,005	1,722	2,109	1,658	1,519	109.1
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,146	4,231	4,435	4,623	3,876	3,226	4,078	79.1

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of November 26–December 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Nov. 26–Dec. 1, 1923.						Nov. 27–Dec. 2, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	34.50	34.88	35.63	(1)	35.38	35.75	24.88	25.00	25.00	(1)	24.81	24.75
Augusta	34.44	34.75	35.75	(1)	35.38	35.75	24.75	25.00	25.00	(1)	24.75	24.75
Savannah	34.65	35.02	36.12	(1)	35.65	36.00	24.75	25.00	25.00	(1)	24.80	24.90
Montgomery	34.13	34.50	35.63	(1)	35.13	35.50	24.50	24.63	24.63	(1)	24.44	24.44
New Orleans	34.75	35.13	35.75	(1)	35.75	36.00	25.50	25.25	25.25	(1)	25.25	25.25
Memphis	34.50	34.75	35.25	(1)	35.25	35.50	25.25	25.25	25.25	(1)	25.25	25.25
Little Rock	34.75	35.00	35.62	(1)	35.00	35.50	25.38	25.50	25.50	(1)	25.25	25.25
Dallas	34.05	34.60	35.75	(1)	35.20	35.60	24.30	24.50	24.50	(1)	24.30	24.30
Houston	34.75	35.25	36.25	(1)	35.75	36.15	25.00	25.20	25.20	(1)	25.00	24.90
Galveston	34.85	35.35	36.35	(1)	35.85	36.15	25.05	25.25	25.25	(1)	25.05	24.95
Average	34.54	34.92	35.81	.....	35.43	35.79	24.94	25.06	25.06	.....	24.89	24.87

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on November 30, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	9.94	1900	10.25	1908	9.30	1916	20.45
1893	8.06	1901	8.00	1909	14.55	1917	31.00
1894	5.94	1902	8.55	1910	15.05	1918	28.10
1895	8.62	1903	11.65	1911	9.30	1919	39.50
1896	7.69	1904	9.30	1912	13.10	1920	16.00
1897	5.81	1905	11.80	1913	13.40	1921	18.05
1898	5.56	1906	11.40	1914	7.65	1922	25.30
1899	7.75	1907	11.80	1915	12.40	1923	37.35

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of November 19–24, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Nov. 19–24, 1923.		Nov. 20–25, 1922.		Nov. 21–26, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$54	$48	$50	$44	$35	$30
New Bern, N. C.	54	50	.....	.....	35	33
Greenville, S. C.	56	52	.....	.....	36	32
Orangeburg, S. C.	55	50	50	45	35	33
Atlanta, Ga.	56	53	51	47	33	31
Savannah, Ga.	54–56	50–54	51	50	33–35	30–32
Montgomery, Ala.	56	.....	51	.....	33	31
Vicksburg, Miss.	58	56	[1] 50	48	33	28
Greenville, Miss.	60	55	53	50	35	32
Aberdeen, Miss.	54	48	.....	.....	32	29
Clarksdale, Miss.	58	53	52	45	.....	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	55	50	50	45	34	31
Tupelo, Miss.	54	50	.....	.....	32	27
West Point, Miss.	57–50	53	.....	.....	33	30
Yazoo City, Miss.	58	50–53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	53	50	50	45	33	30
Fort Smith, Ark.	53	50	48	45	.....	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	50	45	50	40–45	30–33	27
Earle, Ark.	55	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	50	40	50	40	.....	.....
Marianna, Ark.	53	46	.....	.....	30–32	27
Newport, Ark.	50	40–45	.....	.....	.....	25
Oran, Mo.	.....	40–50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portageville, Mo.	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	[1] 53	50	32	45	33	28
Dyersburg, Tenn.	55	52	.....	.....	31	28
Dallas, Tex.	52	50	47	.....	35	30
Guthrie, Okla.	48	45	.....	.....	28	24
Altus, Okla.	50	44	.....	.....	28	25
Madill, Okla.	45	42–50	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Spot Cotton Quotations for December 1, and Sales During Week of November 26–December 1, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for December 1, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of November 26–December 1, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 2, 1922.	Dec. 3, 1921.	Dec. 4, 1920.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1918.	Dec. 1, 1917.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	175	162	225	162	200	175	175	225	185	162	185	121	218	330	300	163	92
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	125	137	175	137	175	150	150	175	160	137	152	94	168	275	233	121	67
No. 3 or Good Middling	100	112	125	112	150	125	125	125	135	112	122	65	108	215	165	86	47
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	39	58	118	93	46	23
No. 5 or Middling	35.75	35.75	36.00	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.60	36.15	36.15	36.00	35.79	24.87	17.08	15.24	39.57	28.53	29.26
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	100	125	125	125	150	125	125	150	150	200	138	39	93	228	200	113	34
No. 7 or Low Middling	225	250	275	250	275	275	250	300	300	350	275	81	218	468	533	321	85
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	325	375	425	375	375	450	350	450	500	500	413	138	343	643	820	526	141
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	450	500	575	500	500	600	450	600	700	650	553	200	445	800	1,053	686	192
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	63	50	115	50	50	Even.	60	50	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	10	25	25	50	25	Even.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling	75	100	100	75	*Off* 115	100	100	150	*Off* 75	125	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	200	200	215	200	200	300	235	300	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	275	300	300	325	315	325	300	450	395	500	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	110	25	25	50	10	25	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	Even.	25	25	35	25	25	100	15	25	23	3	48	108	213	43	*On* 1
No. 4 or Strict Middling	75	125	75	63	*Off* 40	50	75	150	50	75	78	44	138	208	318	98	*Off* 24
No. 5 or Middling [2]	175	250	175	150	165	200	175	300	150	200	194	123	238	358	475	170	49
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	300	375	300	275	275	300	250	450	320	350	320	175	353	550	670	280	84
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	400	500	400	400	375	400	325	600	490	550	444	230	453	780	935	475	129
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	100	75	75	*On* 10	75	75	200	90	100	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	125	150	150	125	*Off* 80	125	150	250	125	175	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [2]	200	200	200	200	145	175	225	350	225	250	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	113	150	150	125	100	125	100	300	165	150	148	81	225	330	460	185	56
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	175	200	200	175	150	175	150	350	200	250	203	153	315	440	600	270	82
No. 5 or Middling [2]	225	250	250	250	225	225	200	450	300	350	273	210	420	580	735	383	110
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	38	35	38	*On* 25	50	50	50	*On* 10	50	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	100	88	85	88	*Off* 75	100	100	100	*Off* 25	100	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Middling [2]	150	150	150	138	125	150	150	200	150	150	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	125	150	125	113	75	125	125	150	90	150	123	105	273	410	578	258	58
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	175	225	175	163	125	150	175	200	125	200	171	153	363	535	685	365	90
No. 5 or Middling [2]	325	300	250	238	175	225	250	300	250	300	[3]261	203	455	660	825	485	122
Sales for week, bales	17,209	4,176	3,955	1,295	15,200	14,171	61,419	40,395	11,749	10,562	180,131	[3]43,982	[3]40,364	[3][4]71,739	[3]119,441	[3]44,992	[3]138,602

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from August 1 to December 1, 1923, amounted to 2,640,081 bales, compared with 2,429,740 bales during the corresponding period in 1922, and 1,738,206 bales in 1921.

[4] Excludes sales at Dallas.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended.

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Nov. 30, 1923.	Dec. 1, 1922.	Dec. 2, 1921.	Nov. 30, 1923.	Dec. 1, 1922.	Dec. 2, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	7	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	17	750	200	19	123	278
No. 3 or Good Middling	721	6,470	3,320	43	1,983	2,995
No. 4 or Strict Middling	5,631	12,519	12,979	1,376	25,688	15,336
No. 5 or Middling	14,086	11,028	28,552	3,554	21,523	28,958
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	7,837	4,638	25,862	6,468	5,986	14,197
No. 7 or Low Middling	1,293	471	5,800	1,844	554	4,803
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	192	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	666	.....	.....	355	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	293	.....	.....	2,072	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	63	1,424	2,445	265	837	2,495
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	61	429	2,750	124	369	2,525
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	8	15	3	3	2
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	30,910	37,744	81,923	16,128	57,067	71,592

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on November 30, at the port of New York were 74,017 bales; on December 1, 1922, 51,418 bales; and on December 2, 1921, 109,030 bales.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to November 30, 1923, with Comparisons

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Nov. 28, 1913.	Aug. 1–Dec. 3, 1920.	Aug. 1–Dec. 2, 1921.	Aug. 1–Dec. 1, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 30, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Dec. 1, 1919–1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	1,475,064	739,076	600,222	755,969	814,961	783,086	104.1
France	637,872	320,958	339,567	375,291	351,733	303,437	115.9
Germany	1,322,348	356,359	551,293	409,986	458,929	369,980	124.0
Italy	173,580	161,449	146,901	204,666	204,347	164,290	124.4
Japan	130,470	20,172	385,939	201,249	236,393	178,753	132.3
China	.....	2,620	57,872	4,950	12,025	16,361	73.5
Spain	115,145	127,263	135,938	143,184	94,961	126,335	75.2
Belgium	85,183	90,058	78,206	88,535	63,636	80,822	78.8
Canada [1]	24,724	35,454	41,177	35,487	29,955	36,454	82.2
Other countries	94,112	80,234	85,591	99,150	120,294	103,920	115.7
Total	4,058,498	1,933,643	2,422,706	2,318,467	2,387,254	2,163,438	110.3

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

Exports for the week ending November 30, amounted to 141,019 bales, compared with 67,997 bales the previous week, 269,352 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 385,805 bales for the week ending November 28, 1913.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week November 26–December 1, were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
No. 5 or Middling, 1⅛ ins	38¼
No. 7 or Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/32 ins	37
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/32 ins	38¾
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 5/32 ins	38
No. 5 or Middling, 1 5/32 to 1 5/16 ins	40
Memphis:	
No. 5 or Middling, 1 1/16 ins	37½
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary to No. 7 or Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	34½
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	37½
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1 3/32 ins	36
No. 5 or Middling, 1 5/32 ins	38½
No. 4 or Strict Middling to No. 3 or Good Middling, 1¼ ins	40
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 5/32 ins	40

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, December 1, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 2, 1922.	Dec. 3, 1921.	Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 2, 1922.	Dec. 3, 1921.
No. 5 short staple	*Cents.* 36.00	*Cents.* 25.25	*Cents.* 16.75	*Cents.* 35.50	*Cents.* 25.25	*Cents.* 18.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	150	225	150	125	200
1⅛ ins	175	375	600	200	275	600
1 3/16 ins	275	550	1,000	300	425	1,000
1¼ ins	400	800	1,400	350	675	1,200
1 5/16 ins	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on November 30 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 44½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 43½¢; No. 3, 42½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ per lb. for No. 1 and 37¢ for No. 2.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, November 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Nov. 28, 1913.	Nov. 30, 1917.	Nov. 29, 1918.	Nov. 28, 1919.	Dec. 3, 1920.	Dec. 2, 1921.	Dec. 1, 1922.	Nov. 30, 1923.	5-year average, Dec. 1, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	541	331	149	401	516	518	377	218	392
Manchester	46	48	34	51	70	55	40	37	50
Continent	658	202	104	192	319	613	346	259	315
Total	1,245	581	287	644	905	1,186	763	514	757

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending December 4, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Effect of Feeding Green Alfalfa and Green Corn on Flavor and Odor of Milk. By C. J. Babcock, assistant market milk specialist, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 12, figs. 3. November 16, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1190.**) Price, 5 cents.

Laws Relating to Fur Animals for the Season 1923–24. By George A. Lawyer, chief United States game warden, and Frank L. Earnshaw, assistant interstate commerce in game; Enforcement of migratory bird treaty and Lacey Acts, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 34. November, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1387.**)

The Native Persimmon. By W. F. Fletcher, scientific assistant, office of horticultural and pomological investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 29, figs. 17. Revised September, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 685.**)

This is a general bulletin, intended for those to whom knowledge of the production, preparations, and uses of the native persimmon is of value.

The Puss Caterpillar and the Effects of Its Sting on Man. By F. C. Bishopp, entomologist, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 14, figs. 12. September, 1923. (**Department Circular 288.**) Price, 5 cents.

Tuberculosis of Hogs. By John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Henry J. Washburn, senior bacteriologist, Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 18, figs. 3. Revised, September, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 781**).

Suitable for general distribution.

Seeds

Red and Alsike Clover Prices Weaker.

Red and alsike clover seed prices were slightly weaker at the end of November than during the middle of the month. Red clover prices averaged about 5¢ per 100 lbs. lower and alsike clover about 15¢ lower. Arrivals of red clover from Europe and alsike clover from Canada were large, over 1,300,000 lbs. of red clover having arrived at New York and Baltimore during the two weeks ending December 1.

Approximately 55% of the red clover and 65% of the alsike clover have left growers' hands. The balance of the red clover is being held firmly by growers for higher prices. Seedsmen have been more or less reluctant to bid on alsike clover at prevailing prices, which are a little lower than last year and 2 years ago.

Red clover.—The movement of red clover during the period November 13–November 27 was more active than for the corresponding period last year, making the movement to date on a par with that of the past two years.

Notwithstanding the small declines in prices during the past four weeks, growers are holding for higher prices. On November 27 prices, basis clean seed, averaged $20.30 per 100 lbs. compared with $20.35 two weeks ago, $17.75 last year, and $16.20 two years ago. The range was from $18.30 in southern Michigan and $18.55 in Minnesota to $21.95 in southern Indiana and $22 in northern and central Illinois.

Approximately 406,000 lbs. of red clover from France, 247,000 from Germany, 121,000 from Great Britain, and 33,000 from Italy, all subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York. Arrivals of clover (kind not specified, but probably red) at Baltimore were 352,000 lbs. from France, 88,000 from Belgium, and 71,000 from Germany.

Report from Great Britain, dated November 23, indicated that the quality of red clover seed now being threshed in England is not so good as that of the early threshings, but the crop is a large one. Large crops are also expected in southern Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and France. Much of the seed in these countries will not be threshed before the end of December or January. The trend of prices in Europe will depend largely upon the demand from the United States.

Alsike clover.—Alsike clover demand was rather indifferent and some country shippers reported that they were experiencing difficulty in obtaining bids. The movement continues to lag somewhat behind that of last year and two years ago, but only about ⅛ of the crop remains in growers' hands.

Prices, basis clean seed, on November 27 averaged $13.35 per 100 lbs. compared with $13.50 two weeks ago, $13.85 last year, and $13.90 two years ago. The range was from $11.95 in northeastern Wisconsin and $12.40 in southern Wisconsin to $14.55 in central Indiana and $14.95 in central Illinois.

During November 1,321,300 lbs. of alsike clover was permitted entry compared with 393,200 lbs. last year, 654,800 lbs. two years ago, and 133,000 three years ago for the same month. Between July 1–November 30, 6,182,400 lbs. was imported.

The Canadian crop in Ontario and Quebec is reported to be yielding better than expected. The major portion of the Ontario alsike clover crop, according to Canadian Government report, has been absorbed by Great Britain and the United States.

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Nov. 22, 1921.	Nov. 21, 1922.	Nov. 13, 1923.	Nov. 27, 1923.	Nov. 22, 1921.	Nov. 21, 1922.	Nov. 13, 1923.	Nov. 27, 1923.
Western New York	$14.65	$14.50	$13.25	$13.00	75	65	70	75
Southern Michigan	12.85	13.95	12.25	13.50	75	55	45	60
Northern Illinois	14.50	14.75	13.95	13.25	70	70	60	65
Central Illinois	14.25	13.75	15.00	14.95	75	70	60	70
Northern Indiana	13.85	14.70	13.70	14.15	75	80	50	60
Central Indiana	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.55	65	75	45	50
Northwestern Ohio	13.25	13.15	12.95	12.90	70	70	70	75
Southwestern Ohio	13.30	13.25	13.30	13.30	55	85	60	70
Northeastern Wisconsin	13.25	13.10	12.75	11.95	60	60	60	70
Western Wisconsin	13.50	13.25	13.65	13.00	60	55	30	40
Southern Wisconsin	13.70	13.65	13.00	12.40	55	60	50	55
Southern Idaho	15.00	14.50	14.00	13.00	90	95	85	95

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Nov. 22, 1921.	Nov. 21, 1922.	Nov. 13, 1923.	Nov. 27, 1923.	Nov. 22, 1921.	Nov. 21, 1922.	Nov. 13, 1923.	Nov. 27, 1923.
Southern Michigan	$15.00	$18.50	$19.25	$18.30	60	55	55	60
Northern Illinois	15.10	17.75	21.30	22.00	65	40	30	40
Central Illinois	16.15	17.85	22.00	22.00	45	70	50	50
Northern Indiana	16.30	18.25	20.45	19.65	70	70	50	60
Central Indiana	16.65	18.20	20.00	20.00	50	55	40	45
Southern Indiana	16.90	15.95	20.00	21.95	35	55	35	45
Northwestern Ohio	17.65	18.65	18.95	19.55	65	60	40	55
Southwestern Ohio	17.70	18.25	21.00	21.65	45	50	30	40
Minnesota	14.95	17.25	20.25	18.55	65	70	50	75
Northeastern Wisconsin	16.80	18.30	19.90	18.65	50	40	55	60
Western Wisconsin	15.90	17.90	19.80	19.80	35	45	40	60
Southern Wisconsin	16.85	18.25	20.50	20.30	50	45	60	60
Northeastern Iowa	16.00	17.75	21.00	20.90	50	55	40	65
Southeastern Iowa	15.65	17.85	20.90	21.80	70	55	50	60
Northeastern Missouri	16.50	16.25	20.50	20.50	45	55	50	50
Southern Idaho	14.90	17.40	20.00	19.00	75	90	60	70

Movement of Cowpeas Below Normal.

The movement of cowpeas from growers' hands has been below normal and, in many sections, below that of last year. Approximately 15% of the 1923 crop in the aggregate is estimated to have been sold up to November 20. The heaviest movement is reported in Tennessee where 40% of the crop is estimated to have been sold while only 10% has moved in North Carolina, Mississippi, southwestern Georgia, Illinois, and Missouri.

On the strength of reports of a short crop, growers are holding for higher prices. Most dealers are inclined to wait for later developments and risk paying the higher prices rather than buy at prevailing prices, which would tend to strengthen the bullish trend of the market. Prices are 25¢, 50¢ per 100 lbs. higher than were being offered growers a week ago, but this advance is having little effect on the movement from the farms. Most of the buying thus far has been by local shippers as the demand from terminal markets usually does not become active until after January 1.

The quality of the cowpea crop for seed this year is uniformly good, and, on the whole, is considerably better than that of last year. Weather conditions for harvesting were ideal, but labor shortage resulted in many fields being left unpicked. Threshing in many sections of the Cotton Belt has been delayed, cotton picking demanding the attention of all available labor.

Prices offered growers for cowpeas and estimated percentage of the crop moved up to a specific date are shown by States or sections in the following table:

Cowpea Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers for thresher-run cowpeas (per 100 lbs.).				Percentage of crop sold by November 20—	
	Nov.12, 1921.	Nov.20, 1922.	Oct. 24, 1923.	Nov.20, 1923.	1922	1923
					Per ct.	*Per ct.*
Delaware	$2.75	$2.30	$3.25	$3.40	35	20
North Carolina	3.50	2.85	3.00	2.85	10	10
South Carolina	2.70	2.50	2.90	2.90	15	20
Tennessee	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.20	10	40
Northern Mississippi	2.50	3.00	.....	3.00	10	.....
Southwestern Mississippi	3.15	2.65	2.50	2.85	15	10
Southeastern Mississippi	2.50	2.25	.....	2.50	.....	.....
Northern Alabama	2.25	2.50	2.85	3.20	.....	10
Southwestern Alabama	2.50	2.50	2.90	2.90	.....	.....
Southeastern Alabam	2.60	2.85	2.70	2.80	15	20
Northern Georgia	2.20	2.20	2.30	3.00	15	15
Southwestern Georgia	2.90	2.25	2.75	3.10	15	10
Southeastern Georgia	2.20	2.20	2.50	2.85	5	15
Illinois	2.35	2.25	1.95	2.20	20	10
Indiana	2.10	2.50	.....	2.40	.....	15
Missouri	2.35	2.35	2.50	2.70	20	10

Exportable Surplus of Potatoes and Sugar in Poland.

Poland will have 150,000 carloads of potatoes and 12,000 carloads of sugar available for export at the end of the current year, says the American consul general, L. J. Keena, at Warsaw, under date of October 29. The available surplus of sugar, says the consul, constitutes one-third of the entire Polish sugar production for 1923.

Sudan Grass Seed Movement Delayed.

Threshing of Sudan grass seed in several important producing sections has been delayed by rainy weather. Movement had not started in many sections by the middle of November, although in scattered localities in the Texas Panhandle and eastern Colorado 15–25% of their respective crops had left growers' hands. In most of the counties in Kansas and Nebraska from which reports were received, less than 5% of the crop had been sold by growers.

Although prices offered growers on November 13 averaged a little higher than a month ago, growers are inclined to hold for further advances. Mostly $4.50 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $5–$5.50 for recleaned seed were being offered to growers in surplus producing sections. In some counties in Kansas as low as $3 and in others as high as $6 were paid to growers.

The quality of the seed is not so good as expecetd, late rains having damaged much of the seed in the Panhandle and in portions of Kansas and Nebraska.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	November.		July 1, 1923, to Nov. 30, 1923.	July 1, 1922, to Nov. 30, 1922.
	1923	1922		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	[1] 2,377,000	459,000	5,864,500	5,719,400
Canada bluegrass	129,300	15,800	197,900	52,400
Alsike clover	1,321,300	393,200	6,182,400	3,746,600
Crimson clover	76,300	84,200	5,505,700	1,076,600
Red clover	[2] 792,800	400	841,800	227,000
White clover	[3] 230,400	38,100	522,000	280,600
Clover mixtures	4,400	2,100	22,700	14,300
Grass mixtures			100	100
Mixed agrostis				2,600
Meadow fescue			100	
Broomcorn millet	162,000	278,400	311,500	986,600
Orchard grass	148,600	119,400	477,200	637,000
Rape	[4] 1,365,800	484,100	3,475,900	1,400,600
Redtop				7,600
English ryegrass	[5] 287,800	164,200	696,400	745,400
Italian ryegrass	[6] 116,400	165,200	485,200	447,200
Hairy vetch	[7] 404,900	86,800	907,100	313,000
Spring vetch	77,100	77,100	521,800	567,600

Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.

Bentgrass	33,800		70,900	
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover	633,300		924,100	
Biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover	58,500		58,500	
Chewings fescue	198,100		727,500	
Other fescues	119,900		277,600	
Rhodes grass	1,500		7,700	
Rough-stalked meadow grass	4,500		7,800	
Sweet vernal grass	100		400	
Tall paspalum			4,400	
Velvet grass			19,400	
Yarrow			500	
Crested dog's tail	12,400		19,100	
Rescue grass			1,500	
Wood meadow grass	5,500		5,500	

[1] Mostly from Argentina; some from Canada, South Africa, and France.
[2] From France, England, Chile, Italy, and Ireland.
[3] From England, Germany, Scotland, Czecho-slovakia, Denmark, France, and Ireland.
[4] Mostly from Holland; some from Hungary, France, Germany, Japan, and Poland.
[5] Mostly from Ireland; some from Scotland and England.
[6] Mostly from Ireland; some from Scotland and France.
[7] From Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Market for Cotton in Russia.

Russia is endeavoring to purchase 21,000 bales of cotton to be delivered during the next ten months at the rate of 2.000 bales a month, reports the American trade commissioner at Riga, Latvia, under date of October 10. This transaction, says the trade commissioner, is to be guaranteed through irrevocable letter of credit deposited by the Moscow City Bank, Moscow, Russia, with the Landmann's Bank of Copenhagen. The cotton will be purchased through a firm in Riga, Latvia, which, according to reports, has obtained a concession from Moscow authorities to furnish all of the raw cotton to be purchased by Russia for a period of 12 months.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Foreign Trade in Eggs Decreases.

Although large quantities of foreign eggs and egg products are imported annually, domestic eggs represent an important item in the agricultural exports of the United States. Imported eggs consist chiefly of dried and frozen eggs, used by the larger bakeries, confectioners, and other wholesale users, while the domestic exports are principally in the form of shell eggs. Both imports and exports, however, for the 10 months ending with October, 1923, show a material decrease from the corresponding period of last year.

The total imports of dried and frozen eggs during the 10 months ending with October, 1923, according to official statistics published by the Department of Commerce, amounted to 15,043,133 pounds, as compared with 18,015,633 pounds imported during the corresponding period of last year. Practically all of these imports came from China. Of the total imports during the period under review, 9,460,000 pounds of frozen eggs and 1,600,000 pounds of dried eggs, or 73.5 per cent of the total imports during the 10 months ending with October, 1923, was contained in a single cargo which arrived in New York from China during the latter part of August. There were also imported during the period in question 334,458 dozen of eggs in the shell, as compared with 923,905 dozen imported during the first 10 months of 1922.

The domestic exports of eggs consist almost entirely of eggs in the shell. During the 10 months ending with October, 1923, the total exports of shell eggs amounted to 23,991,996 dozen, valued at $6,522,153, as compared with 27,120,988 dozen, valued at $6,908,829, exported during the corresponding period of 1922. The principal export markets for American eggs are Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. The quantities exported to each of these countries during the 10 months ending with October, 1923, were as follows: Cuba, 9,927,439 dozen; Canada, 5,488,468 dozen; Mexico, 4,800,411 dozen; and the United Kingdom, 1,901,700 dozen.

The imports and exports of eggs and egg products from January to October, 1923, compared with the corresponding period of 1922, are shown in the following table compiled from the official trade statistics of the Department of Commerce. In addition to the eggs and egg products shown in this table, the imports for the period in question included 6,486,320 pounds of egg albumen in 1922 and 6,464,859 pounds in 1923. The exports of egg albumen for the first 10 months of 1922 amounted to 10,339 pounds. For the corresponding period of 1923, however, the exports of egg albumen are not shown separately, but are included in the exports of dried and frozen eggs, etc.

New Zealand Eggs Arrive on British Markets.

The first large consignment of New Zealand eggs to the United Kingdom arrived in London during the first week of November, according to the American agricultural commissioner at London. The consignment was forwarded from New Zealand on September 18 and consisted of approximately 1,600 cases. The eggs were carried in cool air and arrived in excellent condition. They were of good size and ranged from 16 to 16½ pounds per 120. Great care had been taken by the New Zealand Government to assure the success of the experiment. A Government official examined every egg so that only the highest quality of produce would be forwarded. The eggs were packed in heavy cases with white cardboard fillers and flats, envelope pads top and bottom. This constitutes the second experiment in shipping eggs from New Zealand to England, the first having been made during the winter of 1913.

Tobacco Monopoly in Poland.

The Polish Ministry of Finance has forbidden the planting of tobacco by anyone who refuses to deliver his entire crop to the Central Government Bureau of Monopolies, says the American consul general, L. J. Keena, at Warsaw, under date of October 29.

Imports and Exports of Eggs and Egg Products from the United States, January to October, 1922 and 1923.

[Source: Department of Commerce.]

	Imports.				Exports.			
	Eggs in the shell.		Dried, frozen, etc.		Eggs in the shell.		Dried, frozen, etc.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dozen.	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*	*Dozen.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
January	199,529	55,934	723,106	119,826	2,061,862	2,262,138	48,732	77,015
February	289,336	18,807	456,056	12,091	2,593,554	2,908,971	66,321	23,205
March	14,826	17,648	334,337	52,785	2,708,906	3,354,440	165,781	89,700
April	25,675	24,526	2,004,939	74,060	2,493,393	1,886,490	4,987	14,470
May	58,369	18,585	436,503	657,949	2,832,679	1,941,209	13,691	22,975
June	43,454	12,393	885,436	505,921	1,967,496	1,968,107	81,916	4,664
July	49,221	51,511	2,070,029	1,164,161	2,528,500	1,891,277	16,836	4,893
August	87,345	31,572	6,853,236	1,032,554	2,217,511	1,983,867	72,470	11,661
September	64,144	50,426	1,986,284	1,031,965	2,799,633	2,378,308	39,197	29,534
October	91,005	53,059	2,265,707	361,821	4,917,454	3,417,189	78,476	8,135
Total, 10 mos.	923,905	334,458	18,015,633	15,043,133	27,120,988	23,991,996	588,407	286,253

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the Principal Exporting Countries, Imports of Wheat and Wheat Flour into the United States, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July to November, 1922 and 1923, and November 10 to December 1, 1923.

[Source: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other preliminary reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.]

Commodity.	Unit.	July to November.	1923			
		1922	1923, preliminary.	Week ending Nov. 17, preliminary.	Week ending Nov. 24, preliminary.	Week ending Dec. 1, preliminary.
Exports from United States:		*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
Barley	Bush.	12,777	7,446	115	419	25
Corn	do.	53,692	4,192	150	215	174
Oats	do.	15,979	1,115	76	83	5
Rye	do.	26,157	9,093	141	653	131
Wheat	do.	103,528	54,241	1,935	2,717	520
Wheat flour	Bbls.	6,457	7,498	458	464	399
Wheat, including flour	Bush.	132,583	87,980	3,995	4,805	2,915
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	do.	31,505	35,298	1,565	1,462	4,138
Wheat flour	do.	829	1,095	2	10	.....
		July to October.				
Imports into United States:						
Wheat	do.	7,570	6,500	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	179	70	.....	.....	.....
Wheat, including flour	Bush.	8,376	6,815	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Canada:[1]						
Wheat	do.	67,900	58,454	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	2,630	3,044	.....	.....	.....
Wheat, including flour	Bush.	79,735	72,151	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat	do.	33,311	34,986	.....	.....	.....
Corn	do.	38,938	52,254	.....	.....	.....
Exports from British India:						
Wheat, including flour	do.	849	9,200	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour	do.	9,373	16,365	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes "In transit shipments from Canada."

South African Wool Exports Decrease.

Exports of wool from the Union of South Africa from January 1 to July 31 totaled 93,179,000 lbs., as compared with 137,080,900 lbs. during the corresponding period last year, according to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. Of the 1923 exports, 6,150,000 lbs. consisted of scoured and 87,029,000 lbs. of grease wool. The exports for the first seven months of 1922 consisted of 8,337,000 lbs. of scoured and 128,735,000 lbs. of grease wool. The large decrease was due to smaller purchases by the United Kingdom and Germany, the United Kingdom having purchased around 42,000,000 lbs. or only 67% of the quantity taken during the first seven months of 1922, and Germany around 19,000,000 lbs. or only 65%.

Australia Sends Oranges to British Market.

The Central Citrus Associations of the States of Victoria and New South Wales have recently sent a trial shipment of oranges to London, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. In view of the large quantities of Valencia orange trees coming into bearing in Australia, the question of finding markets for the exportable surplus which is certain to occur during the first normal season has engaged the attention of those interested for some considerable time. The State of New South Wales is eminently suited to the production of citrus fruits, as is also a large portion of the State of Victoria. It is expected that this experimental shipment will pave the way for larger shipments next year. It is considered that citrus fruit landing in London in November would meet a ready market, as just at that season other countries are not in as good a position to supply the British markets. The fruit contained in this shipment was packed in California softwood cases containing 1⅗ bushels each, or on an average of 175 oranges per case. It was forwarded in a refrigerated chamber at a temperature ranging from 38 to 42 degrees.

Wheat and Wheat Flour: Exports from the United States During October, 1922 and 1923.

[Source: Official Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat, including flour in terms of grain		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July–Oct. 1922.	July–Oct. 1923.	Oct 1922.	Oct. 1923.	Oct. 1922.	Oct. 1923.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Belgium	6,359,036	3,136,500	834,799	435,494	5,119	5,718
Denmark	253,228	427,206	.....	7,625	15,132	32,878
Esthonia	85,959	19,269	.....	.....	1,628	2,348
Finland	693,027	1,069,500	.....	.....	47,387	79,134
France	9,131,221	2,051,101	2,445,902	282,618	657	339
Germany	8,510,020	3,554,076	299,906	28,062	155,128	182,788
Gibraltar	1,051,998	1,130	297,000	.....	301	.....
Greece	76,184	809,388	.....	.....	10,314	57,343
Italy	15,133,268	2,880,410	3,980,910	317,789	17,916	10,268
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus Island	221,452	110,024	18,317	16,149	2,133	714
Netherlands	9,906,775	6,113,394	695,386	562,122	105,884	182,869
Norway	1,663,735	262,131	550,875	67,200	20,144	23,267
Poland and Danzig	33,440	100,854	.....	.....	5,638	9,612
Russia in Europe	1,136,060	1,134	.....	.....	75,980	.....
Sweden	402,234	486,352	24,000	36,165	9,325	22,823
Turkey in Europe	983,502	264,005	.....	.....	73,069	5,432
Ukraine	440,504	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
United Kingdom	20,302,193	12,265,181	3,185,964	2,494,636	191,076	149,108
Other Europe	123,589	78,206	1,867	.....	9,122	4,199
Total Europe	76,507,428	33,629,861	12,334,926	4,247,860	746,203	768,840
Canada	22,775,448	16,281,146	4,140,695	836,533	8,124	10,635
Cuba	1,519,568	1,518,929	1,917	3,711	92,586	88,748
Mexico	592,626	1,386,779	82,961	179,069	29,160	46,574
Panama	141,700	975,108	.....	.....	3,389	4,598
China	2,439,680	8,706,458	150,003	2,886,469	207,175	557,829
Hongkong	1,713,162	1,345,823	.....	.....	100,685	103,416
Kwantung	939,218	1,090,161	.....	.....	51,000	181,258
Japan	3,356,662	4,018,314	1,413,639	1,073,759	19,430	11,507
Other countries	5,018,896	4,815,445	157,999	11,233	252,360	318,517
Total	115,004,388	73,868,024	18,282,140	9,238,634	1,510,052	2,091,922
Total imports	8,375,666	6,814,757	2,566,109	2,883,673	50,684	19,383
Total reexports	53,033	[1] 12,348	51,769	.....	281	2,744
Excess exports	106,681,755	67,065,615	15,767,800	6,404,961	1,459,649	2,075,283

[1] July to September only.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour to European countries in the first four months of the crop year are 44 per cent of the exports to the same countries in the same months of 1922. Exports to the Orient, however, show a material increase, but the total amount is relatively small. During the month of October, exports of corn alone to Europe were slightly greater than in October 1922, with a larger increase in exports to non-European countries.

Alaskan Rutabagas to California.

On November 21 the Los Angeles market received a shipment of sacked rutabagas from Haines, Alaska, via Seattle. The jobbing price was around $2.50 per 100 pounds, which is considerably higher than usual. The dealer who handled this shipment received several carloads of rutabagas from Alaska last season also, and reports that the stock if of very fine quality.

Weather

Generally Favorable for Agricultural Interests.

Mild weather for the season continued in Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains during the week ending December 4, the weekly mean temperatures being markedly above normal in the northern border States, especially in the northern Plains, where the plus departures ranged as high as 14°. The week averaged cool in the Southwest, particularly in northwestern Texas, southeastern Colorado, and eastern New Mexico, where the average temperature was 6° or more below normal. It was considerably warmer than last week in the Florida Peninsula, but markedly cooler in the Plateau districts of the far West. Freezing weather did not occur south of the extreme northern portions of the Gulf States, although there was some frost in west Gulf districts nearly to the coast. The lowest temperature reported for the week was 4° below zero at Lander, Wyo., on December 4.

Much cloudy weather prevailed from the central and western Gulf States northward over the Lake region, and there was less than half the possible amount of sunshine in nearly all of the Atlantic Coast States. It was especially cloudy in the Lake region where less than 10 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine occurred as a rule. Rainfall was heavy in the Gulf States, except in the Florida Peninsula, and moderate to rather heavy precipitation was reported from the central Mississippi Valley and Northeast. Heavy snow fell in northwestern Texas and southeastern Kansas, with moderate snowfall in the southern Rocky Mountain districts.

There was some interruption to farm work by frequent rains in the central and west Gulf States and in the southern Great Plains, but elsewhere seasonal farm operations made satisfactory progress as a rule. The rainfall in east Gulf districts was favorable for winter cereals and for truck, although it remained much too dry in the Florida Peninsula, where all crops need rain badly. The mild, moist weather was likewise favorable for winter crops in the South Atlantic States, while moderately heavy precipitation in the Northeast replenished the water shortage in springs and wells.

The ground was still mostly bare in the Lake region and considerable fall plowing was done. The weather remained mild and pleasant in the interior valley States, with ample soil moisture in all sections, while the warmth and absence of appreciable precipitation in the northern Great Plains were favorable for all outdoor operations and winter crops.

There were several frosty nights in parts of California which injured tender vegetation, but staple crops were not harmed, while freezing weather on the 30th killed some growing plants in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico. Stock were favorably affected by weather conditions in the southwestern grazing area, and the range remained open in most of the central and northern range States.

FALL SOWN GRAINS DOING WELL.

Small grains.—Winter wheat made satisfactory growth in the Ohio Valley States under favorable weather conditions for that crop. The plants are rooting well in Ohio and, while mostly small in Kentucky, they are healthy and vigorous. Wheat has a good color in Missouri and has made excellent growth, while the crop is well supplied with moisture in Kansas, with early fields affording excellent pasturage. In many sections of the latter State a large portion of the wheat has sufficient height to cover the ground. Late sown wheat in the extreme southern Plains is coming up to a good stand, but there is some still unseeded due to continued wet soil.

Wheat and other winter grains were benefited in the southern Rocky Mountain section by snowfall, while there was a light snow-cover over the extreme northwestern Plains preceding the low temperatures the latter part of the week. Fall grains were benefited by showers in California, but moisture continued deficient in that State, with further delay in plowing and seeding. Rainfall in the east Gulf and South Atlantic States favorably affected winter cereals, while wheat and rye continued in good condition in the middle Atlantic coast area. Grain sorghums have been badly damaged by wet weather in Kansas.

Corn.—The harvesting of corn was considerably interrupted by rain in the Southern States, and there was some delay in the Ohio Valley area, Iowa, and the southern Plains, but as a rule husking made satisfactory advance throughout the great central valleys. Owing to mostly favorable weather during the fall for field work, corn husking is well along in all the principal producing areas. Less than 10 per cent of the crop remains to be gathered in Iowa, but considerable is still in the field in portions of Indiana and Illinois.

Cotton.—Picking cotton was delayed in most sections of Oklahoma by frequent rains and wet fields, while the week was rather unfavorable for field work in Texas where snowfall in the northwestern portion was damaging to ungathered cotton. There was also some delay in picking by wet weather in the more northeastern portions of the belt, while freezing weather in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico killed some plants and undeveloped bolls. Frost in Arizona favored the opening of bolls, however, while cooler weather in the Imperial Valley of California favorably affected the cotton crop.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Mild temperatures and ample soil moisture favorably affected truck crops in the east Gulf States where general improvement was reported, except where it remained too dry in the Florida Peninsula. Truck crops need rain badly in most of Florida where farm work has been largely suspended because of the drought. Truck was moving in increased quantities, however, from that State, and sweet potatoes were reported as in fair condition. There was sufficient rain in California to slightly benefit minor crops, but more rain is needed in that State, while there was some damage to tender vegetation by frost in some portions. Fall crops made generally satisfactory progress in west Gulf districts, and improvement was reported from most of the south Atlantic area. Sugar beet harvest was about completed in the central Rocky Mountain section. Tobacco stripping progressed rather slowly in Wisconsin, but conditions were favorable for handling this crop in Maryland and Tennessee. The harvest of sugar cane continued in Louisiana, although much hindered by rainfall. Yields of sugar are low in that state, with dry, cool weather much needed for cane. Grinding progressed favorably in the southeastern districts, and has become general in Florida.

Ranges, pastures, and stock.—Grazing lands remained open, or partly open, in nearly all of the western range districts, while temperature conditions were generally favorable for livestock. In Arizona the range was further benefited by light rain or snow, and there was continued improvement in desert ranges. Pastures remained satisfactory also in Texas and New Mexico, and generally so in the central and northern Rocky Mountain States. There was fairly general, though light snow in Utah, though the use of the range in that State was still restricted by lack of moisture, Rainfall in northern Nevada was beneficial. Pastures were still poor in California by reason of persistent drought, but conditions were generally favorable for stock interests in the more northwestern States, as well as in most sections east of the Rocky Mountains. Ranges were poor in Florida but, while mostly short, were showing improvement since the recent rains in the other east Gulf States.

Mild Weather Continued in Most Sections.

There was a sharp rise in temperature over the more northwestern States at the beginning of the week, with readings 10° to 12° above the seasonal average, while considerably warmer weather prevailed over the Middle Atlantic Coast States by Friday, November 30. There was a reaction to much colder, however, in the far Northwest on the morning of December 1, when temperatures as low as zero were reported from parts of Montana and Wyoming. The cool wave advanced to the upper Mississippi Valley by the following day, and at the same time there was a sharp drop in temperature in the Middle Atlantic States, but warmer weather had set in over the far Northwest. In other sections of the country, the day-to-day temperature changes were not marked.

An area of low pressure moved from the west Gulf districts northeastward over the Lake region on November 28–30, during which period precipitation was general in the Southwest and from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with heavy snowfall for the season over the southern Great Plains and lower Missouri Valley; 9 inches of snow was reported at Amarillo, Tex., on the 28th, and 8 inches at Kansas City, Mo., on the 30th. Rainfall was heavy during much of this period in the South. Precipitation was general also over the more northwestern States during the middle portion of the week, and again in most of the South the latter part.

Chart 1, page 616, shows that the temperatures for the week were generally in excess of the normal over the Northeast, and the northern border States. The greatest plus departures

were reported from North Dakota, the extreme being 14° above the normal. Temperatures were below the normal over part of the lower Great Plains and the greater portion of Texas. The southern limit of freezing weather remained about the same as last week, although lower temperatures were reported from parts of the upper Great Plains and Rocky Mountain region.

Chart 2, page 616, indicates that the rainfall for the week was again generally light west of the Mississippi River, except from the southern Plains southward and along the immediate north Pacific coast, where generous to heavy rains occurred. Rainfall over the Eastern States from the Gulf to New England was generous to heavy, amounts exceeding 2 inches being reported. over a large part of southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and eastern Texas. Heavy snow for the season fell in portions of the southern Plains States, particularly in southern Kansas where the amounts reached more than a foot in some localities.

Weather in Corn and Wheat Regions of Argentina.

Mild and rainy weather prevailed in the principal grain producing areas of Argentina, South America, during the week ending December 3, 1923. The temperature averaged 2° above normal in the corn and northern wheat section, while the southern wheat districts had normal warmth. Rainfall was excessive, especially in the corn and northern wheat districts, where the average fall for all reporting stations was 3 inches, or three times the normal amount. In the southern wheat districts the total for the week, while much less than in the other case, was about two and one-half times the normal. The Argentina data conclude the table on this page.

Last week the weather was cool and dry in Argentina. For the months of October and November combined, the temperature averaged about 1° below normal in the corn and northern wheat section, but there was a deficiency of more than 3° in the southern wheat districts. Precipitation for the period was about 25 per cent above the seasonal average generally.

Precipitation During the Summer of 1923.

Precipitation is of greater importance to agricultural interests during the summer months than for any other season of the year. The amounts received during the summer of 1923 show considerable variation when compared with the normal in different sections of the country, but the departures from normal as a rule were less marked than in most years. For the period from June 1 to August 31 there was less rainfall than normal in the upper Mississippi Valley and also quite generally from the Lake region eastward, and in most of the Atlantic coast area. The deficiencies were rather marked in North Carolina, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, extreme southern New England, and in the immediate eastern Lake region. There were also large deficiencies in southern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, Oklahoma, eastern Texas, and west-central Mississippi. as well as in central and southern Florida.

The amounts were slightly above normal in the Appalachian Mountain sections and the northern Great Plains, and substantially above normal in the central Rocky Mountain districts and most of the Northwest. The totals for the three months were nearly normal in the Ohio Valley and the far Southwest.

The Southeastern States experienced wide variations in rainfall during this period, but elsewhere throughout the country the amounts were rather uniformly distributed as a rule. Southern Georgia and extreme northwestern Florida had unusually heavy rainfall, the largest amount reported for the three months from Weather Bureau stations of the first class being 29.6 inches at Pensacola, Fla., with a close second of 28.2 inches at Thomasville, Ga. At the former station the fall was more than 50 per cent above normal, while that at the latter was nearly 100 per cent above. On the other hand Tampa, Fla., shows a deficiency of 8.6 inches, the total amount received being only about 70 per cent of the normal. Pueblo, Colo., had nearly 100 per cent above normal, and Denver about 130 per cent above. Central and southern California had only a trace of rain during the three-month period, while north-central Montana had nearly 12 inches, or about double the normal amount. Moisture was deficient in eastern New Mexico and western Texas, but in extreme northwestern Texas rainfall was much above normal.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week Nov. 28–Dec. 4, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	40	+8	1.2	+0.3
Burlington	38	+10	0.8	+0.4
Northfield	34	+8	1.4	+0.9
Concord	38	+6	1.2	+0.4
Boston	46	+10	0.5	−0.3
Nantucket	44	+4	0.8	0
New Haven	42	+6	1.3	+0.5
Albany	40	+7	1.0	+0.4
Ithaca	38	+5	0.7	+0.1
New York	44	+5	0.6	−0.2
Scranton	40	+6	1.2	+0.5
Harrisburg	40	+4	1.0	+0.3
Philadelphia	46	+6	0.7	+0.1
Trenton	44	+6	0.6	−0.2
Baltimore	46	+5	0.6	0
Washington	43	+3	0.6	0
Norfolk	50	+4	0.7	0
Richmond	44	0	0.4	−0.2
Lynchburg	42	0	0.3	−0.4
Wytheville	42	+4	0.2	−0.6
Asheville	44	+3	0.6	−0.3
Charlotte	48	+2	0.5	−0.4
Raleigh	48	+2	0.1	−0.6
Wilmington	52	0	1.5	+0.8
Charleston	56	+2	1.2	+0.6
Columbia, S.C.	52	+2	0.5	−0.1
Augusta	52	+2	1.7	+0.9
Atlanta	48	+1	1.2	+0.1
Macon	50	+1	1.0	−0.1
Savannah	56	+1	1.0	+0.3
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	62	+4	T.	−0.6
Miami	74	+5	0.2	−0.4
Key West	76	+4	0	−0.5
Tampa	70	+6	0.1	−0.4
Pensacola	58	+2	1.3	+0.4
Mobile	56	+1	2.8	+2.0
Montgomery	54	+2	2.4	+1.6
Anniston	48	+1	1.4	+0.3
Birmingham	48	−2	1.7	+0.7
Meridian	50	0	2.6	+1.5
Vicksburg	52	0	3.8	+2.8
New Orleans	58	0	4.0	+3.1
Shreveport	48	−4	2.7	+1.9
Little Rock	48	+1	1.1	+0.3
Fort Smith	44	−1	1.2	+0.6
Bentonville	42	0	1.5	+1.0
Oklahoma	42	0	0.2	−0.1
Abilene	44	−4	1.0	+0.8
Fort Worth	50	−1	0.7	+0.5
Dallas	48	.....	1.1	.....
Palestine	50	−3	2.9	+2.4
Taylor	50	−3	2.5	+2.1
Houston	54	.....	4.8	.....
Galveston	58	−1	4.6	+3.8
Corpus Christi	58	−2	3.6	+3.3
San Antonio	52	−3	2.0	+1.7
Del Rio	54	−1	0.9	+0.7
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	50	+3	1.3	+0.5
Nashville	46	+2	0.9	+0.1
Chattanooga	46	0	1.4	+0.5
Knoxville	46	+3	0.2	−0.7
Lexington	42	+2	0.7	0
Louisville	44	+3	0.7	−0.2
Evansville	46	+6	1.0	+0.1
Indianapolis	40	+4	0.9	+0.3
Cincinnati	42	+5	0.5	−0.1
Dayton	42	+6	0.6	+0.2
Columbus	40	+4	0.4	−0.2
Parkersburg	42	+3	0.2	−0.4
Elkins	40	+5	0.4	−0.4
Pittsburgh	40	+2	0.5	−0.1
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	30	+5	T.	−0.2
La Crosse	32	+4	T.	−0.3
Madison	32	+4	0.4	0
Charles City	32	+7	0	−0.4
Dubuque	32	+2	1.0	+0.6
Davenport	34	+2	0.5	+0.2
Des Moines	34	+3	T.	−0.3
Keokuk	36	+2	0.7	+0.3
Peoria	36	+4	0.6	+0.2
Terre Haute	42	.....	0.6	.....
Springfield, Ill.	38	+2	1.1	+0.7
Hannibal	38	+2	1.7	+1.4
St. Louis	42	+3	1.1	+0.6
Cairo	46	+4	0.7	+0.1
Lake Region.				
Canton	38	+10	1.9	+1.1
Syracuse	40	+7	0.7	+0.1
Oswego	40	+7	1.1	+0.3
Buffalo	38	+4	1.0	+0.2
Erie	42	+6	0.8	+0.1
Cleveland	40	+5	1.0	+0.4
Toledo	38	+4	0.9	+0.4
Detroit	38	+5	0.7	+0.2
Saginaw	36	+5	0.4	0
Alpena	36	+7	0.4	−0.2
Grand Rapids	36	+3	0.4	−0.2
Chicago	38	+3	0.7	+0.3
Fort Wayne	38	.....	1.1	.....
Green Bay	32	+6	0.7	+0.3
Escanaba	32	+6	0.6	+0.2
Ludington	36	.....	0.5	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	34	+9	0.7	+0.1
Marquette	32	+5	0.1	−0.5
Duluth	28	+6	0.1	−0.3
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	38	−1	1.1	+0.7
Columbia, Mo.	40	+3	1.4	+1.1
Kansas City	36	0	1.2	+0.9
St. Joseph	34	.....	0.3	.....
Topeka	38	+2	0.3	+0.1
Iola	36	−1	0.9	+0.7
Wichita	38	0	0.4	+0.2
Dodge City	34	−3	0	−0.1
Concordia	34	0	T.	−0.1
North Platte	34	+3	0	−0.1
Lincoln	32	0	0	−0.1
Omaha	32	+1	T.	−0.2
Sioux City	30	+2	T.	−0.2
Valentine	34	+5	T.	−0.2
Rapid City	34	+5	0	−0.1
Pierre	34	+8	T.	−0.2
Huron	30	+6	T.	−0.2
Devils Lake	24	+10	0.2	+0.1
Bismarck	34	+14	0.1	0
Williston	30	+11	0.1	−0.1
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	34	+9	T.	−0.1
Havre	28	+3	0.1	−0.1
Kalispell	32	+4	T.	−0.4
Helena	30	+2	0.1	−0.1
Sheridan	30	+2	0.1	.....
Lander	22	−1	0.1	−0.1
Cheyenne	30	−1	T.	−0.1
Grand Junction	34	+1	T.	−0.1
Denver	34	−1	0.2	+0.1
Pueblo	28	−7	0.5	+0.4
Amarillo	32	−7	1.0	+0.9
El Paso	44	−3	0.2	+0.1
Roswell	38	−6	0.2	0
Santa Fe	32	−2	0	−0.1
Flagstaff	32	+1	0.1	−0.3
Phoenix	54	0	0.1	−0.1
Yuma	56	−2	0.4	+0.3
Independence	46	+2	T.	−0.1
Tonopah	34	−1	T.	−0.2
Modena	30	−5	T.	−0.1
Salt Lake City	34	−2	0.4	+0.1
Reno	36	0	T.	−0.5
Winnemucca	30	−3	0.4	+0.2
Pocatello	30	−2	0.1	−0.1
Boise	34	−2	0.5	+0.2
Lewiston	40	+1	0.9	+0.5
Baker	30	−1	0.1	−0.3
Walla Walla	44	+5	0.4	−0.2
Spokane	36	+2	T.	−0.6
Pacific Coast.				
Seattle	44	+2	0.5	−0.9
North Head	46	0	1.1	−0.5
Portland, Oreg.	44	0	1.4	−0.2
Roseburg	42	−1	1.1	−0.2
Eureka	48	−1	1.3	−0.5
Red Bluff	50	+1	0.3	−0.7
Sacramento	52	+3	0.5	−0.3
San Francisco	56	+3	0.3	−0.5
Fresno	50	0	0	−0.3
San Luis Obispo	56	+1	T.	−0.4
Los Angeles	62	+4	0.1	−0.3
San Diego	60	+2	0.3	+0.1
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area	72	+2	3.0	+2.0
Southern wheat area	68	0	1.6	+1.0

[1] For week ending Monday. T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., December 4, 1923.

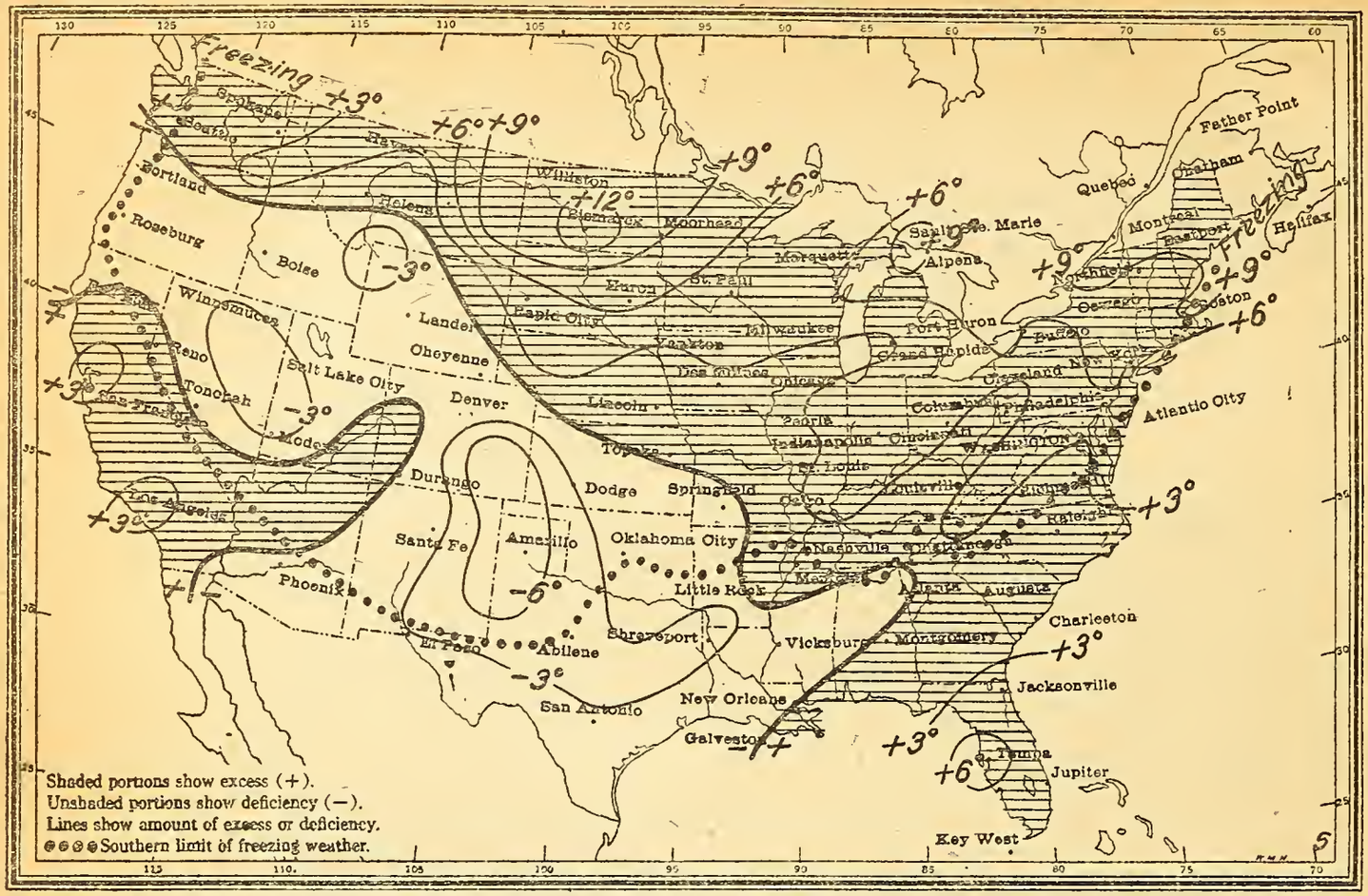
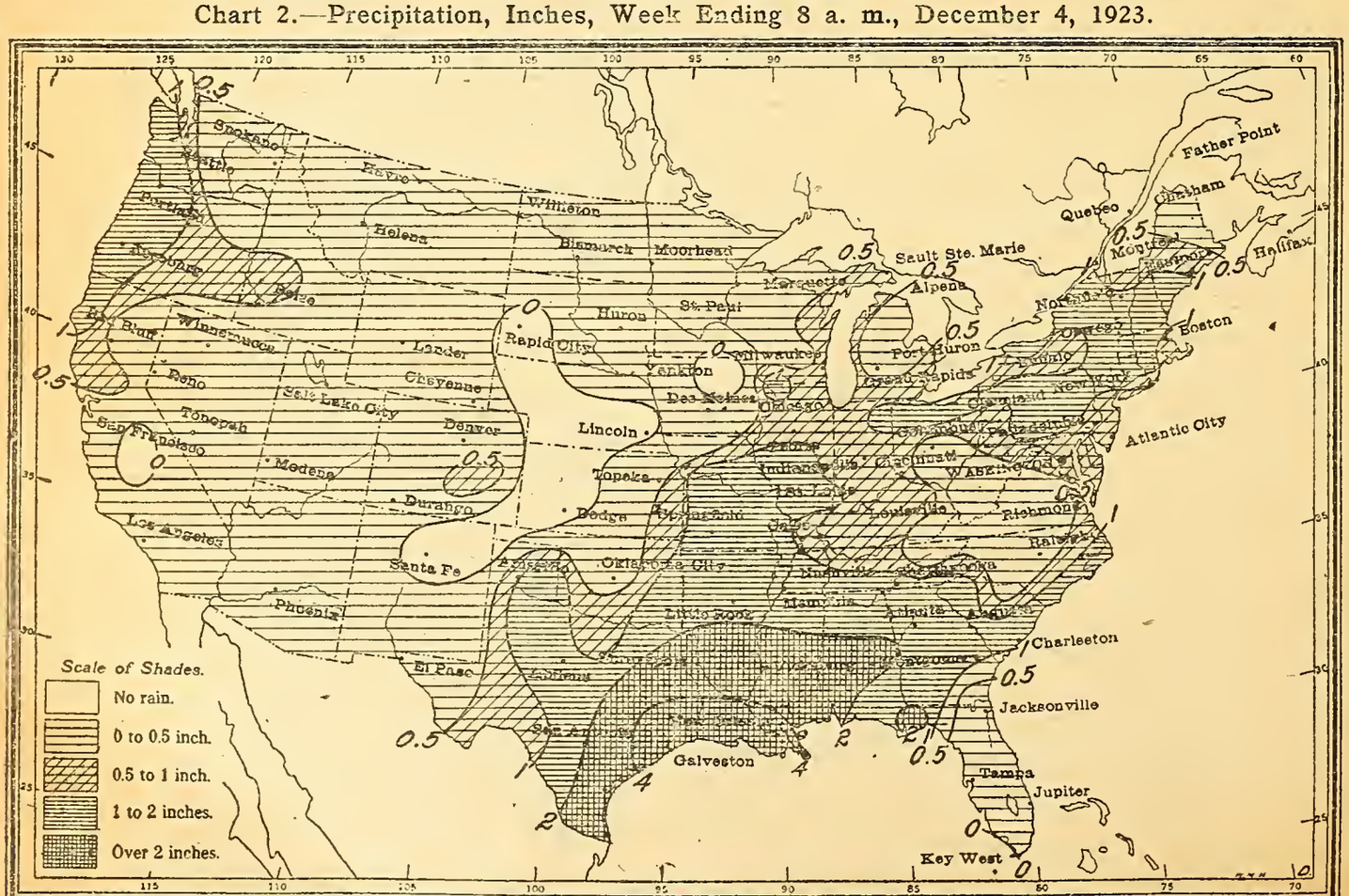


Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., December 4, 1923.



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